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The WEEKLY Post.

THE WEEKLY POST.

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THE WEST PLEASED

Gresham's Call Delights the Democrats of Indiana and Illinois.

HE BELONGS TO BOTH THE STATES.

His Nomination Binds Independents Closer to Democracy.

HIGH CHARACTER AND ABILITY.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Some people here still refuse to believe the report that Judge Gresham has been selected as a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but the great majority now accept it as correct. The news is displeasing to a number of Democratic members and senators. They believe it would be a party mistake for Mr. Cleveland to take the judge into his cabinet, as it might create the feeling that the President thought the Democratic party did not have among its leaders enough big men to fill the places at the cabinet table.

On every hand, however, it is admitted nothing can be said against Gresham's personal fitness. Other leading Democrats take the view that the appointment would be an excellent stroke of policy on Mr. Cleveland's part, as it would prove to the thousands of independents who voted for Cleveland that he was worthy of their confidence. It would permanently attach these men to the Democratic party, especially in Illinois and Indiana, where Gresham is so highly regarded.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS DELIGHTED.

The Indiana Democratic members are delighted at the report that Gresham will be in the cabinet.

Representative Bynum said: "I like the selection, and it will be received by most of the Democrats in Indiana with great favor. Judge Gresham will make a great cabinet officer."

Representative Brown, who is one of the strongest Democrats in the Indiana delegation, said the appointment seemed to him to be too good to be true. "Judge Gresham," he said, "is one of the ablest men in the country, one of the most popular in Indiana, and I do not think that he was ever anything but a Democrat in principle on all important questions. His selection will meet with almost universal favor among Indiana Democrats."

The postmaster of the house, Mr. Dalton, who is one of the best informed Democrats of Indiana, speaks in the highest terms of the selection, and says that his only fear is that it may not turn out true that the selection is made.

Mr. Castle of Minnesota said: "Judge Gresham is fit for a position in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet or any other man's cabinet, but I had not thought of his being appointed."

Senator Palmer said this evening that he admired Judge Gresham. "I think a good Democrat might have been found somewhere for this most important cabinet place. I know it is claimed Judge Gresham is now a Democrat, but I believe he confesses himself a Democrat only to the extent of having voted for Cleveland at the last election. I am not disposed to criticise Mr. Cleveland, but I believe many good Democrats will be disappointed." The senator does not think the Illinois Democrats will protest.

It is again stated very positively here that Mr. Hoke Smith of Georgia has been offered and has accepted the secretaryship of the interior. It is known that Mr. Smith himself regards the matter as settled, and so tells his friends in confidence.

AN OLD SOLDIER PLEASED.

A special dispatch from New York says: General Charles E. Furlong of this city, who was on the staff of General Sherman during the late war, although an uncompromising Republican, said in regard to the rumor that Judge Gresham had been tendered the portfolio of secretary of state:

"The judge was a gallant soldier and is an able man. Talk about Harrison's appointing Jackson as judge. Why, this act of Cleveland out-Herods Herod, and Harrison's appointment becomes small in comparison. It will show that the president-elect can rise above partisanship. He will certainly have a strong man in Judge Gresham. By selecting him it will be a recognition of the States of Indiana and Illinois. We desire a vigorous policy, and Judge Gresham will give it to us.

"I believe the annexation of Hawaii is simply the beginning," he said. "In a short time, perhaps a decade, Canada and San Domingo will be annexed. I would be in favor of annexing Canada right now if I thought England would fight. But just to take Canada and have no brush with England would be too tame. There are thousands of young men in this country who would enjoy a war with England, and some of the younger veterans of the war would not be slow in going to the front. A great deal of history will be made within the next generation in this country."

The New York *Times*, speaking editorially, says: "Mr. Cleveland's reported invitation to Judge Walter Q. Gresham to take the place of secretary of state in his cabinet is received with marked satisfaction by prominent Democratic senators in Washington. Apart from the fact that Judge Gresham is a man of the highest character and of decided ability, his selection is a new guarantee of the disregard of narrow political considerations on the part of Mr. Cleveland. The appointment would be regarded with enthusiasm in the West."

M'KINLEY ON GRESHAM.

Can't See What Republicans Have to Do With the Appointment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Governor McKinley of Ohio before leaving for home to-day spoke as follows of Mr. Gresham's appointment:

"Mr. Gresham is an able man and will fill creditably any position to which he may be called, and, if he is wanted at headquarters by the incoming administration I can't see what we Republicans have got to do with it. I am assuming that Judge Gresham is a Democrat, as he assisted the Democratic party materially during the recent campaign."

When asked what he thought would be the fate of the McKinley tariff law under Mr. Cleveland's administration he said: "That depends upon what construction the Democrats put upon the last election. They will have to decide for themselves what the people want."

GRESHAM HAS ACCEPTED.

He Will Be a Member of Cleveland's Members.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—President-elect Cleveland came in to-day on an early train and met a good many callers at his office by appointment. Among the earliest of these were Mr. Shepherd and ex-Congressman Giddings of Texas, Frank W. Beane, member of the national Democratic committee from Idaho, Senator Gordon of Georgia, and a delegation from Virginia, composed of friends of Senator Daniel. Witten McDonald of Kansas City had a long consultation by appointment, but the purport of the interview could not be learned. Mr. Cleveland left for Lakewood on the 4 o'clock train, accompanied by ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson.

It can be stated with absolute positiveness that Judge Gresham has definitely accepted the office of secretary of state, tendered him by the President-elect, and that formal and authorized announcement of this fact will be made within a few days, either from Chicago by the next secretary of state himself or from New York by the friends of Mr. Cleveland. The names of other cabinet officers whose selection is either already determined or under favorable discussion will probably be announced early in the coming week.

Some interest is growing out of the contest in the interior of the State for the control of the Democratic party organization. In Chenango county, where the Hill faction has long been deemed impregnable, a determined fight was made during the past week in which the friends of Mr. Cleveland were under the leadership of the manager of the anti-snapper movement there. Of 21 towns 16 were hotly contested. Fifteen were carried by the Cleveland men and one by the Hill management. This was done in spite of the energetic leadership of the organization formed by Elliot F. Danforth, the State treasurer.

A large number of the Democrats accept with satisfaction the report that Judge Gresham is to go into the cabinet, and all admit the ability of the man. Those who have detected something more in the selection fancy that he is temporarily chosen for the cabinet in order that he may have a party training for the supreme court, to which he may be appointed after the retirement of Justice Field.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—S. P. Sheerin, secretary of the national Democratic committee, is at the Palmer house closing up accounts in connection with the Democratic convention. Speaking of Judge Gresham as prospective secretary of state, Mr. Sheerin said: "We were enabled to secure the landslide mainly because of the co-operation of such men as Judge Gresham, and to feel assured of success the next time we must continue in the confidence of those people. Mr. Gresham is a peerless American and not likely to play jingoism. He is no Anglo-maniac, and the people are satisfied that should any question involving the rights of an American or in any way affecting this country's relations with another arise Judge Gresham as secretary of state will steer us straight."

A PLACE FOR BISSELL.

Cleveland's Old Partner May Be Postmaster General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Times* says, under a Buffalo date: "Wilson S. Bissel of this city has been offered the portfolio of the postoffice department in Cleveland's cabinet. He has had the matter under consideration for several days and has decided to accept the place. His letter of acceptance, if not already sent, will be mailed to Mr. Cleveland at Lakewood without delay."

Mr. Cleveland's selection of his former law partner for the important office of postmaster general finds ample justification in the high character, pronounced abilities and forceful nature of the man selected. Mr. Bissell not only stands high in the legal profession, but he is a sagacious and successful business man, with an executive capacity that is remarkable.

The fact that Mr. Bissell has been invited to enter Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is known to very few persons here, and the news will be a gratifying surprise to the residents of Buffalo generally. Mr. Bissell is respected by everybody, and is extremely popular with those who know him best. His acceptance of the honor tendered him by President-elect Cleveland will also cause some surprise, for the reason that he has persistently declined to take public office of any kind, and his large law practice and other business interests have engrossed his entire time and attention.

MADAME DE LESSEPS SPEAKS.

The Judgment Was Read Before the Ink Was Dry.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is said to be in a very weak condition. A week ago he was seized with a delirium, followed by relapse, and has since remained in a state of coma.

Alluding to the severity of the sentences passed upon her husband and his son, Madame De Lesseps says: "I prefer this result. It is a fitting climax that both father and son should be condemned. The very enormity of the sentence will better protect our honor than less thoroughgoing injustice would have done. I do not need consolation, for I have reached the end of my Calvary. Nevertheless, there is one thing above all I cannot forgive, and that is that before striking such a man they waited until physical infirmity had rendered it impossible for him to defend himself. It is better, perhaps, that he should be unable to know the frightful character of the blow. When I think of the possibility of Ferdinand de Lesseps being put in prison, I ask myself whether I am dreaming."

Parisan journals continue to condemn the severity shown the Panama directors and M. Eiffel. The *Soleil* says that Presiding Judge Perivier read the judgment from the paper still wet and blurred from the hasty pen of the judge. M. Eiffel, M. Marius Fontane and M. Henri Cottu have appealed against the findings of the chamber of indictments committing them for trial on charges of corrupting public officials.

INDIANS ON A TEAR.

Several Hundred Drunk and Rioting at Deer River.

DEER RIVER, MINN., Feb. 16.—Several hundred Indians have been rioting here for three or four hours, using knives and clubs. Many of them are wounded, and probably two or three killed, though nobody at the agency dares to go near them. There are rumors of a massacre, and none of the whites will sleep to-night. F. L. Vance, the post trader, has lost all control of the savages.

A week ago the Indians were notified they would be paid by the government here at noon yesterday. When the reds arrived and found that no agent had appeared they were furious. The explanation that heavy snowstorms had prevented the agent from coming to Deer River did not satisfy them, and after filling up on bad whisky they took possession of the town.

RECOGNIZED BY HARRISON.

Hawaiian Commissioners at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Harrison informally received the Hawaiian commissioners and accepted their credentials as representatives of the present provisional government this afternoon. The commissioners previously called at the state department and held a conference with Secretary Foster as to the form of the presentation. When they reached the executive mansion they were ushered into the blue parlor. The President was expecting them, for he did not keep them waiting. Secretary Foster presented each member of the commission separately, and they presented their credentials to the President, who accepted them and referred them to the secretary of state to be placed on file in the department.

There was a brief but informal reference to Hawaiian affairs, after which the commissioners were invited to make an inspection of the state department and the conservatory.

Commissioner Marsden said afterward: "We are delighted at receiving official recognition from the President. That is what we have been anxiously waiting for since our arrival."

The commissioners followed up the advantage gained by the official recognition by the President, by calling in their new capacity as recognized envoys on Secretary Foster at the state department this afternoon. Their conference with him commenced about 4 o'clock and lasted an hour and a half. The President had intimated that negotiations would be conducted by the secretary of state. The commissioners accordingly laid before Secretary Foster in detail the practical proposition they were authorized to submit. Some progress was made toward arriving at a harmonious view, but no definite conclusion was reached and the conference was adjourned until Monday. The commissioners are meeting in detail the objections urged against the annexation of the islands.

On behalf of his fellow commissioners Mr. Thurston to-day said: "The natives themselves are responsible for the introduction of the coolies of China into the islands, and they have resisted every effort that has been made by the reform party to restrict the immigration of that class. If it were not for the constant struggles maintained by the whites for the present segregation laws, which compel lepers to be transported to the leper settlement, the natives in the legislature would speedily repeal even that beneficent measure. There have been probably 5,000 cases of leprosy on the islands. At present there are probably 1,100. The percentage of whites is almost infinitesimal."

The *Star* says: "It is learned on good authority that the government has practically committed itself in favor of the proposition for the annexation of Hawaii, and that the President will send a message to congress on the subject next week. It is known that the commissioners feel satisfied with the present status of negotiations. They make no effort to conceal their confidence of the success of their mission and evidently expect tangible results in a short time."

AT HOME THIRTY YEARS.

Queer Methods of an Ohio Man to Punish His Mother.

SALEM, O., Feb. 16.—Yesterday a checker player from the office of the New York *World* came here, en route to Green, near this city, to play a game of checkers with Dere. Kimberly. Kimberly is now 50 years old, and for the last 30 years, although enjoying good health and all his physical and mental powers, has never been outside his own home. When Kimberly was a youth of 20 he had a love affair with a girl to whom his people objected. He went with her to a dance one night, when his mother appeared and drove the young girl from his side. Then she told her boy to start for home. He was overwhelmed with shame at such a humiliation. He begged for an opportunity to apologize to the girl, or to provide her with another escort to her home, at some distance from the dance, but the mother would have none of it. So young Kimberly left the ballroom in tow of his mother.

When he got home he told his mother that as long as she lived he would never leave his home again. And he has kept his word. The mother is very old, but still alive enough to make her son keep himself a voluntary prisoner. He has gained considerable reputation as a checker player in late years, and it was because of some of the checker games he has played through the columns of the New York *World* that the checker sharp from that paper came to visit this singular fellow. Through all these years he has worked at the trade of a cobbler, and for many years has had a high board fence around his house, so that no one should see him when he stepped out of doors.

THE CANAL FEASIBLE.

A Third of the Work Done and Facilities Good.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—General John Newton, president of the Panama Railroad Company speaking of the canal enterprise, has this to say: "The canal has progressed far beyond conjecture. If a new company undertook the matter a satisfactory arrangement could doubtless be made with the creditors of the old concern. Had de Lesseps not been the victim of a nest of scoundrels he would undoubtedly have completed the project. He is an enthusiast and did not carefully compute the cost of the work. Notwithstanding all that had been said great progress was made. Fully a third of the line was cut and considerable progress was made in the remainder. There is every facility for operating, and I have no doubt that an American company, properly equipped, could step in and finish the job."

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—A remonstrance against further concessions to the Panama Canal Company has been signed by 500 of the leading citizens residing on the isthmus. It has been forwarded to the Columbian government at Bogota.

IT IS BANKRUPT.

Foster Forced to Issue Bonds to Save the United States Treasury.

$200,000,000 WORTH TO BE MARKETED

He Has Been Putting Off the Dreaded Step For Some Time.

WANTED TO THROW IT ON CLEVELAND

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The startling fact leaked out Thursday that Secretary of the Treasury Foster has completed arrangements to make a new issue of government bonds in order to replenish the depleted stock of gold in the treasury and avert a financial panic. It is said that the bonds are in readiness and that a big New York financial institution has agreed to take them, turning into the treasury in exchange the gold of which that institution stands in such need. The details of the plan have not yet developed. At this writing it is not known precisely how many millions of bonds will be sold, but it is said the total issue will be $200,000,000, and under the resumption act they will have to bear 4 per cent interest.

The announcement will create a decided sensation in the financial world, as all the arrangements have been made with the utmost secrecy, nothing regarding this leaking out until to-day.

THE PLAN HAS BEEN KEPT SECRET.

The contemplated step seems to have been kept secret in the hope that matters would so shape themselves in the treasury that Foster could squeeze through to the end of his term without resorting to the desperate expedient of making a new loan to save the treasury from acknowledged bankruptcy. These hopes have proved illusive, and the Harrison administration is now forced to face the crisis which it expected to postpone until the Democrats came into power. The Republicans have got to bear the burden and the odium of their own financial sins. The bond issue is a confession of the practical exhaustion of the gold in the treasury over and above the $100,000,000 greenback redemption fund, which under the law must be preserved intact. For the last two weeks the treasury has had at no time more than $10,000,000 of free gold in its vaults, and during the latter part of last week low-water mark was reached when the free gold amounted to but a little over $6,000,000.

Since that time the stock has been increased a few millions. This is said to have been done by an arrangement which Secretary Foster made with big financial institutions in New York, which was a matter of accommodation to the secretary, in order to keep the treasury away from the danger line at the time. It was feared if the treasury statement was permitted to show only $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 of free gold on hand, confidence would be so broken that gold would go to a premium and a panic would be precipitated. Meanwhile Foster had made his arrangements to issue the new bonds, by the sale of which the situation will be immediately relieved and it is hoped confidence restored in financial circles.

AN UNAUTHORIZED ACT.

But the action of the secretary in making a new issue of bonds without the special authorization of congress is likely to involve Mr. Foster in serious difficulty. He himself says he has the legal right to sell bonds to maintain the good issue of the treasury, under the specie resumption act. Senator Sherman and other Republicans take the same position. The senator said this afternoon that the fifth section of the resumption act clearly empowered the authority in the secretary of the treasury to make a new bond issue without further action by congress.

Senator McPherson, however, holds quite a different view. He said this afternoon that the secretary of the treasury had no right under present conditions to issue bonds by authority of a law passed years ago when quite different conditions prevailed. The senator added significantly that if the secretary now made a new issue of bonds without asking the permission of congress it would be a very bold act, which would be likely to involve him in trouble.

TEMPORARY HELP.

It Has Been Given to Secretary Foster by New York Banks—The Treasury Drained by Gold Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At present the treasury holds $7,500,000 of free gold, and arrangements have been perfected by which, for $8,000,000 legal tenders on hand, gold can be secured. Some $8,000,000 additional legal tenders will be available within the next few days. In the opinion of treasury officials, even if the constant drain continues, the treasury gold can be kept up to $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 of free gold.

A story has been confirmed that the treasury was practically empty of gold, and that New York banks had been obliged to come to the relief of the government. Gold to the amount of $3,500,000 was sent was sent from New York to Europe last Saturday. Of this $2,000,000 was loaned by banks.

A telegram from New York says: Secretary Foster conveyed a desire to the banks here for their aid on the gold famine. The clearing house committee on Tuesday authorized the chairman, President Williams of the Chemical National bank to arrange with the various banks carrying large sums of gold to turn over enough to the sub-treasury here to offset the withdrawals of gold for export. About $2,000,000 gold was deposited and legal tenders taken by the banks in exchange. Further sums of gold will be turned in as desired by Secretary Foster. The clearing house committee will probably meet to-morrow and frame a definite policy. A conference of bankers may also be held on the situation. The banks here hold about $80,000,000 which would be available!

It was reported that the banks assisting the treasury would send $500,000 each to the treasury to-day.

President Williams said to-day, "The object is to spare the necessity of cutting into the $100,000,000 reserve. The government has $108,000,000, but the action of the banks will hold it where it is until relief comes from elsewhere. We send up to-day to the sub-treasury $500,000 in gold and several other banks will send up the same amounts."

The withdrawals preparing for Saturday and Tuesday will be met by similar assistance."

Jesse Seligman said: "The banks are a part of the government. There is in this country fully $575,000,000, of which $100,000,000 is on the Pacific coast. The country is producing $37,000,000 gold annually. The present movement can continue little longer. France and Austria will soon acquire all the gold required to fill their complement."

Assistant Treasurer Roberts stated that $3,005,050 in gold was paid into the sub-treasury to-day, which, with the $2,000,000 received previously, makes $5,500,000 received from the banks.

Mr. Roberts said: "Secretary Foster will be here on Saturday to attend a Republican meeting, but there will be no conference. The present administration's purpose is to keep everything in good shape to turn over to the new administration. The only step that will be taken will be to maintain a surplus over the gold reserve."

Landenburg, Thalmann & Co. will ship $1,000,000 gold on Saturday. This will probably be increased to $1,250,000 or $1,500,000.

After 2 o'clock the banks of New York turned into the sub-treasury $800,000 more in gold, making the total amount for the day $3,800,000.

UNDER THE EAGLE'S WING.

THE AMERICAN BANNER IS FLOATING OVER HAWAII.

The Time Came and Stevens Was Compelled to Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The steamer Australia arrived off The Heads Thursday with news that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands. The act was executed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., when the stars and stripes were raised over Aliuolani hall and the United States minister issued the following proclamation, which was published officially February 1:

"To the Hawaiian People:

"At the request of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian islands, for the protection of the life and property, and occupation of public buildings and Hawaiian soil, so far as necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiation at Washington.

"[Signed] JOHN L. STEVENS.

"Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

"United States legation, February 1, 1893.

"Approved and executed by C. C. Wiltse, captain U. S. N., commanding the United States steamer Boston."

Honolulu papers of date February 1 say that this action was rendered necessary by circumstances due to incessant agitation on the part of certain whites, of a class who have always been the curse of this country, coupled with the efforts of one English and one or two native newspapers to discredit the government, to block its efforts toward the establishment of order, and in general to bring it into disrespect and contempt. It was thought wise to secure the direct assistance of the United States government in the preservation of property and the maintenance of order. The raising of the flag does not indicate cession to the United States, but is an act of friendliness toward the Hawaiian government.

Captain Goodwin brings confirmation of the statement that the British minister had recognized the provisional government of Hawaii. Portugal, England and Japan have recognized the new government, which completes the complement of the foreign powers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following was received to-day:

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9, 1893.

Secretary of State:

Provisional government of Hawaii gaining power and respect. Everything is quiet. Annexation sentiment is increasing. Dead monarchy and opposition to annexation are supported chiefly by lottery and opium ring. To-day at 9 A. M., in accordance with the request of the provisional government of Hawaii, I have placed government of Hawaii under United States protection during negotiations, not interfering with the execution of public affairs. Dispatches by mail with full details.

STEVENS.

Secretary Foster said the action of Minister Stevens was taken without instructions from the department of state. Mr. Stevens had therefore been compelled to act independently and upon his best judgment as the emergencies had arisen.

There was no conference to-day between the secretary of state and the Hawaiian commissioners, as Thursday is "diplomatic" day at the department and the secretary was fully occupied.

This evening Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, with the consent and approval of his associate commissioners, made a statement in reply to the letter from J. F. Colburn, ex-minister of the interior of the Hawaiian cabinet. He said it had been claimed by and on behalf of Queen Liliuokalani that the late Hawaiian government yielded to the force of the United States when she surrendered to the Hawaiian provisional government. This statement has already been denied by the commissioners, and Mr. Thurston makes a most extended statement and denial. He describes at length all the events leading up to the revolution. He denies any conspiracy.

In the senate to-day Messrs. Higgins and Mills had a tilt over the news of the protectorate. Mr. Mills asked the authority for "this piracy." Mr. Higgins retorted by demanding the authority for running up American flags in Texas in the past.

DOWN SOUTH.

Smith, Goddard and Dawson Training Diligently For Their Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Smith, who is in training at Scranton, Miss., for his Olympic club contest with Australian Joe Goddard, is fast gaining friends on the gulf coast. Smith is a hard-working trainer, though it is said that assiduity never before characterized his preparatory work. To-day the Denver pugilist boxed 15 rounds with several good hard men, making many fine points during the exercises. The arena of the Olympic club is being put in through order and the prospects for the second great carnival are bright indeed.

Billy Madden has written President Charles Dicksen that he intends to come down soon to superintend Joe Goddard's training himself. Madden says that if Goddard wins the fight with Smith he will at once challenge Charley Mitchell in behalf of his Australian protege. Goddard and George Dawson are both getting into fine form at Biloxi, each training the other, which seems to be the same as amusement, for they are both as playful as kittens and full of good humor.

SILVER SETTLED.

There Will Be No Legislation on It at This Session of Congress.

THE HOUSE FACES THE QUESTION,

And Decides That It Will Not Repeal the Sherman Bill.

MR. BLAND MAKES A SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It was silver day in the house, and friends of silver were victorious in the fight by a majority of nine. They sustained the demand for the previous question on the resolution setting apart Thursday and Friday for the consideration of the bill repealing the Sherman act. Had not the previous question been ordered a cloture amendment would have been sprung upon the house and the struggle would have been continued. But when it was ordered the advocates of the repeal bill gracefully passed under the yoke and allowed the resolution to be recommitted without making any strong objection. This action sounds the death knell of any silver legislation in the present congress.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi called up the resolution of the committee on rules setting apart this day for the consideration of the bill repealing the Sherman silver act. Mr. Bacon of New York offered an amendment providing for a vote on the bill and all amendments at 2 P. M. to-morrow, after which no dilatory motion should be entertained until the bill was finally disposed of. He said the silver question should be disposed of here and now. The amendment was in form like that proposed by Mr. Bland last summer, and was in substance the same as the rules reported by such staunch Democrats as Messrs. Randall and Mills and such a Republican as Mr. Reed. He moved to vote down the previous question in order that a vote might be obtained. Gentlemen should understand that a vote against this motion was a vote against the bill, and that they must take the responsibility. He told his side of the house that the rules committee was not here opposing his motion.

TARIFF HAD BEEN SIDE-TRACKED.

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee disputed this statement. Mr. Bland then took the floor for the other side. The gentlemen who were here now demanding cloture were all opposed to considering it last summer. Now they wanted cloture in order to demonetize silver at the dictation of Wall street. The bill proposed was a monstrosity.

When the Democratic party went before the people it said that the silver question was nothing in comparison with the tariff question, but as soon as the election was over nothing was heard of the committee on ways and means. The tariff question had been relegated to the rear, the Democratic party had betrayed every promise made to the American people on the tariff and silver question, and up to this moment the people had been deceived in the last election. Let the silver question go until the tariff was revised. He gave notice that the Democratic party might be disrupted and all reforms might be defeated, but no proposition solely in favor of Wall street could pass a Democratic house. His Eastern Democratic friends could thrust the question forward until they made a division here that would never be healed.

MR. BARTINE GIVES WARNING.

Mr. Bartine of Nevada, a free silver Republican, followed in a speech against the amendment of Mr. Bacon and the repeal of the present law. He gave warning that the Andrew-Cate bill would never be brought to a vote if he could prevent it, for the gentleman from New York and his associates had filibustered the free silver bill to death.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska opposed the amendment because he opposed the bill. The Sherman bill was a hostage given the free coinage men by the gold bugs and they would hold the child, ugly and deformed as it was, until they were given free coinage. Mr. Walker of Massachusetts pleaded with every Republican to vote against the previous question.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois opposed Mr. Bacon's amendment. The bill was brought in "at the dictation of the gentleman we declared elected president yesterday." He was surprised that the Democratic president had any influence on the Republican side. The Sherman act was a Republican measure and Republicans should stand by it.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee closed for the silver men in a speech denouncing the proposed measure as a contraction of the currency. Mr. Springer of Illinois closed for the other side, declaring he was in favor of the amendment. Cloture was democratic.

Great confusion followed. Mr. Bland could be heard shouting, "Where is the tariff?" Mr. Catchings, in behalf of the rules committee, yielded to Mr. Reed of Maine, who said the Sherman act was a compromise measure passed to stay a strong feeling in favor of free coinage.

REED SPEAKS FOR CLOTURE.

Mr. Reed then spoke for cloture. Deliberation, he said, sometimes went on until it ceased to be an advantage. He hoped to see the currency question removed from the domain of politics, and closed by ridiculing Mr. Bryan's speech, and prophesying that he would find that the Democrats in power must be bound by common sense. Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, and at 12:15 the house began voting on the Catchings motion, the anti-silver men aiming to vote it down in order to have a chance on cloture. On the first roll call the silver men were 10 votes ahead. The anti-silver men got more votes on the Democratic side than had been expected, but the Republicans split up. Before the final vote was announced Mr. Fitch, Democrat, of New York, demanded a recapitulation. The official vote was yeas 152, nays 143, so the previous question was ordered. Mr. Cox moved to recommit the report to the rules committee without instructions, his object being to kill the matter entirely. On a rising vote the motion was carried by a vote of 150 to 83. This kills all possibility for the silver repeal bill at this session.

Messrs. Dalzell, W. A. Stone and C. W. Stone voted no, and Mr. Kribbs aye.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

An analysis of the vote shows that the motion was supported by 107 Democrats, 35 Republicans and the 10 Populists or independent members. The opposition or cloture and silver repeal party consists of 104 Democrats and 39 Republicans. The strong Democratic showing made in favor cloture on the repeal of the silver bill was a surprise, and all that prevented its adoption was the division on other than silver lines of the Republicans, many of whom, including Messrs. Burrows, Dolliver, Hopkins of Illinois and Lind, believed that it was good party policy to leave the silver question for the incoming administration to deal with.

SATOLLI SUPREME.

Determined to Enforce His Orders to Bishop Wigger of Newark.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A local paper says: Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate, as well as ordering Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese to reopen the St. Thomas church in Bayonne, which the bishop closed, compelling the English-speaking parishioners to attend St. Mary's German church, has commanded him to abrogate a law which he made his priests strictly enforce. The apostolic delegate has in his desk at the Catholic university in Washington a paper bearing the bishop's signature agreeing to do what was ordered. If the bishop fails to enforce the delegate's order it is probable that he will be summoned to Washington again to make an explanation.

Bishop Wigger some years ago instructed his priests to refuse the sacraments to parents who sent their children to the public schools. This practically meant excommunication. If a person died without the sacraments because of this rule he could not be buried in consecrated ground. Every priest was compelled to enforce the bishop's order and there was considerable discontent among the Catholics of the Newark diocese. Parents were asked when they went to confession if their children attended a parochial school. If the answer was in the negative the priest refused to give absolution.

Advices from Rome say: "The latest attempt of the Corrigan party to discredit Cardinal Gibbons and diminish the prestige of Mgr. Satolli have caused considerable excitement. Your correspondent is in a position to give an authoritative denial to the report that the appointment of the apostolic delegate was brought about by the suppression and delaying of information with regard to the opinion of the American archbishops concerning the establishment of a permanent delegation. When the question was submitted to the recent conference 11 archbishops pronounced against a permanent delegation. Archbishop Ireland alone voted in its favor, while Cardinal Gibbons with his usual prudence held aloof.

The decision of the conference was communicated to Mgr. Satolli. A few hours later he wrote a letter officially informing the vatican of the vote. This letter was received long before Mgr. O'Connell's return. The pope, therefore, did not act in ignorance when he confirmed Mgr. Satolli's powers. The intrigues of Archbishop Corrigan's adherents, their quibblings and misstatements have, it is feared, offended the pope.

Mgr. O'Connell has not been snubbed by his holiness. Upon reading of his alleged rebuff, Mgr. O'Connell drove to the vatican and told the pope that the tales were current. Pope Leo expressed indignation and denounced the reports as malicious.

Archbishop Corrigan's Roman friends are now trying to harm Dr. McGlynn by hawking about his pretended irreverence at the recent reception given by Dr. Funk of New York. Father Connolly's protest was addressed to Cardinal Ledochowski, who is prefect of the propaganda, with permission to transmit it to the vatican. The fine distinction may appear important to Archbishop Corrigan, but it will hardly strike the public in that light."

POISON ENDED IT ALL.

Unhappy Wedded Life of a Couple in High Life.

WOOSTER, O., Feb. 16.—Twenty years ago Alice E. Woods, a blonde of famous beauty, was the leader of society here, and was acknowledged to be the handsomest woman in Northern Ohio. She was a member of a prominent family, and her marriage to James W. Curry, the son of a wealthy manufacturer, was a brilliant event. After a tour abroad the couple settled down to homekeeping here. Young Curry was a thrifty business man, and he and his wife were soon quarrelling over her reckless expense accounts.

When her husband had on one occasion declined to furnish the money for an expensive new hat she waited until he sent home a costly new range, which she had carted back and sold, applying the proceeds to the purchase of a hat. The couple separated, were reconciled and separated again several times. At last they went to Denver to live, where Curry accumulated a fortune. Two years ago his people and the wife's relatives here were notified that Curry had eloped with another man's wife after providing well for his own wife and son.

Yesterday the relatives of Mrs. Curry received the details of her death by poison under dramatic circumstances. She was found dying in her bed, and in spite of every effort to save her or to induce her to give a reason for her self-murder, she died with her lips sealed. When found on the verge of death she was prettily arrayed for burial, showing that she had premeditated the suicide. Recently she had applied for a divorce. On the day of her death she received some communication from her husband. It is thought it was a proposition for a reunion, as the deserted wife said to a friend: "He'll be running off again with another woman, even if he does come back."

REPUBLICANS IN SPAIN.

More Noise Than Caution Brings Them to the Bastile.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Republicans celebrated last night the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Spanish republic, which followed the abdication of King Amadeus. Violent speeches were made denouncing royalty, and immense applause greeted a reference to Spain as a country degraded and weakened by submission to the rule of a child. This utterance provoked the police to dissolve the meeting. The Republicans formed in procession and marched at midnight through the streets shouting "Down with Monarchy." The police then attacked the paraders and dispersed them, arresting three of the leaders.

PRIESTS AT POLLS.

Their Interference in the Elections Causes a Storm in Parliament

THE GRAND OLD MAN INSULTED.

Secretary Balfour Makes an Ugly Intimation.

HOUSE FORCED HIM TO EXPLAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The house debated until 1 o'clock this morning on the amendment of Mr. Arnold Forster, Liberal-Unionist for West Belfast, expressing regret that clerical intimidation had been exercised among Irish voters, and urging the adoption of measures to prevent a repetition of such interference with elections.

Sir Henry James, Liberal unionist for Barry, elicited opposition cheers by contrasting the language of Mr. Morley, Irish secretary with that of Sir Charles Russell concerning clerical intimidation in Ireland, and asked whether Mr. Morley was ready to characterice as cant the denunciatory utterances of the attorney general on this subject. The irony of fate had brought it to pass that Mr. Asquith, who denounced clerical tactics in the Meath elections, must sit in the same cabinet with Morley who seemed ready to defend them. Sir Charles Russell said the speech of Sir Henry James suggested to him Lord Ellenborough's speeches before Catholic emancipation. He reminded the tories of "their joy at the pope's encyclical, how they plucked Mgr. Persico's sleeve with one hand while they with the other they beat the orange drum. The amendment had exaggerated the question of clerical intimidations for the purpose of discrediting home rule.

After speeches by Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, and Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 248 to 205.

The house will meet to-day for the continuation of the debate on the address despite the fact that the Conservatives last night allowed the debate on the release of the Gweedore poisoners, which immediately preceded that on Mr. Arnold Forster's amendment, to fizzle, without a division. The Conservative newspapers are beginning to complain of the apathy of the Unionist whips, who, they say, are allowing the government to get too large majorities.

Earlier in the day E. T. Gourley, Liberal, of Sunderland, asked the government what progress was being made in the settlement of the Behring sea question and whether the government could lay before parliament the report of the commissioner. Under Secretary Grey of the foreign office declined to produce the report.

The appearance of Michael Davitt as newly elected member for Northeast Cork was a signal for prolonged cheering among the Irish home rule members.

Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke at length in favor of extending the debate on the address. After repeating his former arguments, he reminded the house that when the Conservatives were in office the liberals had insisted upon longer debates on the address.

Mr. Gladstone questioned the correctness of Mr. Balfour's statement. Comparison of the records of the two governments would show the contrary to have been the case.

Mr. Balfour replied with spirit that he had not only given notice, but also had debated the question last evening when the right honorable gentleman opposite was more agreeably occupied. This slur had an unexpected effect on the house. The Liberal and Irish members answered it with cries of "Shame" and jeers which completely drowned the opposition cheers.

Mr. Balfour added that he assumed the right honorable gentleman had been made acquainted with the circumstances of the debate through his colleague (Sir William Harcourt. If the house was to be led by two gentlemen who never communicated with each other, the proceedings would necessarily be conducted with considerable difficulty. [Cries of Oh! Oh! and shame].

When Mr. Gladstone rose to answer Mr. Balfour he was trembling with indignation. In a voice shaken with anger he thundered out: "With due regard to circumstances and time I have endeavored to serve the house to the best of my ability. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] The right honorable member for East Manchester would have shown better taste, would have better fulfilled the duties of the post which he occupies if he had spared the reference to my agreeable occupation." Mr. Balfour rose. Before he had spoken a dozen audible words the Irish members drowned his voice again with yells, shouts of "Oh!" "Oh!" "coward" and "withdraw."

Mr. O'Connor asked whether or not any question was before the house and the speaker replied that he understood Mr. Balfour wished to explain.

Amid renewed confusion Mr. Balfour made himself heard sufficiently to inform the house that he had not intended to hurt the feelings of the prime minister; in fact, that this right honorable gentleman was the last person in the house whom he wittingly would offend. Mr. Balfour added that the right honorable to whose more agreeable occupation had referred was not the prime minister, but one of his colleagues.

THREE WOMEN BESIEGED.

Robbers Baffled in an Attempt to Rob a Lonely House.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Frew, a widow, and two aged maiden sisters-in-law, living alone on a lonely road in Shenango township, were awakened shortly after last midnight by some one knocking for admittance. When they asked what was wanted they were told that one of the ladies was wanted to help attend a sick neighbor. The women were afraid to open the door, and refused to answer the summons. A conference of men on the porch was followed by a demand that the door be opened and a threat that if it was not they would burn down the house.

The women persisted in their refusal. The house is a strong one, with heavy doors and barred shutters. Through the bars of the windows the women saw four men who wore masks. The gang tried to force the door by a rush against it. Then they smashed the windows, and through a sash one of the men thrust a hand to unlatch the shutter. One of the women, with a stick of firewood, struck his wrist. The man shrieked with pain and fell from the footing to which he was clinging.

From 12:30 until 3 o'clock they besieged the house in vain. One of the old ladies fainted with fright. While the marauders were assailing the doors the other two women were working over the other, fearing she would die. After daylight the fainting woman was restored to consciousness, the frightened watchers being afraid to go for help. There is no clue to the identity of the men, beyond that their appearance indicates that they are the quartet which has operated here all winter. This raid makes the third one within half a mile of the Frew homestead within the past three weeks.

COL. INGERSOLL ON LINCOLN.

Another Great Oration Has Been Added to the List.

CHARACTER OF THE WAR PRESIDENT

Pearls of Eloquence Festooned on a Lofty Theme.

GENTLEST MEMORY OF THE NEW WORLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered a lecture at the Broadway theater to-night on Abraham Lincoln. He opened his remarks by saying: "Eighty-four years ago to-day two babes were born—one in the woods of Kentucky, amid the hardships and poverty of pioneers; one in England, surrounded by wealth and culture. One was educated in the university of nature; the other at Oxford. One associated his name with the enfranchisement of labor, with the emancipation of millions, with the salvation of the republic. He is known to us as Abraham Lincoln. The other broke the chains of superstition and filled the world with intellectual light, and he is known as Charles Darwin. Because of these two men the nineteenth century is illustrious.

"A few men and women make the nation glorious. Shakespeare made England immortal; Voltaire civilized and humanized France; Goethe, Schiller and Humboldt lifted Germany into the light; Angelo, Raphael, Gallileo and Bruno crowned with fadeless laurel the Italian brow; and now the most precious treasure of the great republic is the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

After briefly summarizing the events leading to the civil war, Colonel Ingersoll went on to say:

LINCOLN A STATESMAN.

"The sympathies of Lincoln, his ties of kindred, were with the South. His convictions, his sense of justice and his ideals were with the North. Lincoln was a statesman. A politician schemes and works in every way to make the people do something for him. A statesman wishes to do something for the people. With him place and power are means to an end, and the end is the good of his country. It is not a common thing to elect a really great man to fill the highest official position. I do not say that the great presidents have been chosen by accident. Probably it would be better to say that they were the favorites of a happy chance. The average man is afraid of genius. He feels as an awkward man feels in the presence of a sleight-of-hand performer. He admires and suspects. Genius appears to carry too much sail, lacks prudence, has too much courage. The ballast of dullness inspires confidence.

"By a happy chance Lincoln was nominated and elected in spite of his fitness; and the patient, gentle, just and loving man was called upon to bear as great a burden as man has ever borne.

OUR MOST GLORIOUS DATE.

"After the proclamation of emancipation was signed Lincoln held it, waiting for some great victory before giving it to the world, so that it might appear to be the child of strength. This was on the 22d of July, 1862. On the 22d of August of the same year, Lincoln wrote his celebrated letter to Horace Greeley, in which he stated that his object was to save the Union; that he would save it with slavery, if he could; that if it was necessary to destroy slavery in order to save the Union, he would; in other words, he would do what was necessary to save the Union. This letter disheartened to a great degree thousands and millions of friends of freedom. They felt that Mr. Lincoln had not attained the moral height upon which they supposed he stood. And yet when this letter was written the emancipation proclamation was in his hands, and had been for 30 days, waiting only an opportunity to give it to the world.

"On the 22nd day of September, 1862, the most glorious date in the history of the republic, the proclamation of emancipation was issued. Lincoln had reached the generalization of all argument upon the question of slavery and freedom—a generalization that never has been and probably never will be excelled.

THE CAUSE OF THE RACE.

"In giving freedom to the slaves, we assure freedom to the free. This is absolutely true. Liberty can be retained and can be enjoyed only by giving it to others. The spendthrift saves; the miser is prodigal. In the realm of freedom waste is husbandry. He who puts chains upon the body of another shackles his own soul. The moment the proclamation was issued the cause of the republic became sacred. From that moment the North fought for the human race. From that moment the North stood under the blue and stars, the flag of nature, sublime and free."

Colonel Ingersoll's lecture was long and abounded in bright and eloquent sayings. Speaking of Lincoln's character, he said: "Strange mingling of mirth and tears, of the tragic and grotesque, of cap and crown, of Socrates and Democritus, of Æsop and Marcus Aurelius; of all that is gentle and just, humorous and honest, merciful, wise, laughable, lovable and divine, and all consecrated to the use of man; while through all and over all were an overwhelming sense of obligation, of chivalric loyalty to truth, and upon all the shadow of the tragic end.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS DISTORTED.

"Nearly all the great historic characters are impossible monsters, disproportioned by flattery or by calumny deformed. We know nothing of their peculiarities. About these oaks there clings none of the earth of humanity. Washington is now only a steel engraving. About the real man who lived and loved and hated and schemed we know but little. The glass through which we look at him is of such high magnifying power that the features are exceedingly indistinct.

"Hundreds of people are now engaged in smoothing out the lines of Lincoln's faced, forcing all features to the common mould, so that he may be known, not as he really was, but, according to their poor standard, as he should have been.

"Lincoln was not a type. He stands alone; no ancestors, no fellows, and no successors. He was a many-sided man, acquainted with smiles and tears, complex in brain, single in heart, direct as light, and his words, candid as mirrors, gave the perfect image of this thought. He was never afraid to ask, never too dignified to admit that he did not know. No man had keener wit or kinder humor.

HUMOR THE PILOT OF REASON.

"It may be said that humor is the pilot of reason. People without humor drift unconsciously into absurdity. Humor sees the other side; stands in the mind like a spectator, a good-natured critic, and gives its opinion before judgment is reached. Humor goes with good nature and good nature is the climax of reason. In anger reason abdicates and malice extinguishes the torch. Such was the humor of Lincoln that he could tell even unpleasant truths as charmingly as most men can tell the things we wish to hear.

"It was not solemn. Solemnity is a mask worn by ignorance and hypocrisy; it is the preface, prologue and index to the cunning or the stupid. He was natural in his life and thought; master of the story-teller's art; in illustration apt, in application perfect; liberal in speech; shocking pharisees and prudes; using any word that wit could disinfect. He was an orator, clear, sincere, natural. He did not say what others thought, but what he thought. If you wish to be sublime you must be natural; you must keep close to the grass. You must sit by the fireside of the heart; above the clouds it is too cold. You must be simple in your speech; too much polish suggests insincerity."

A GREAT MAN STOOPING.

Referring to Lincoln's gentleness, Colonel Ingersoll said: "Men submitted to him as they submit to nature, unconsciously. He was severe with himself, and for that reason lenient with others. He appeared to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. He did merciful things as stealthily as others committed crimes. Almost ashamed of tenderness, he said and did the noblest words and deeds with that charming confusion, that awkwardness, that is the perfect grace of modesty. A great man stooping, not wishing to make his fellows feel that they were small or mean. By his candor, by his kindness, by his perfect freedom from restraint, by saying what he thought and saying it absolutely in his own way, he made it not only possible but popular to be natural. He was the enemy of mock solemnity, of the stupidly respectable, of the cold and formal."

At other points in his lecture the orator said: "Lincoln had the unconscious naturalness of nature's self."

"Through manners, clothes, titles, rags and race, he saw the real, that which is. Beyond accident, policy, compromise and war, he saw the end."

PATIENT AS DESTINY.

"He was patient as destiny, whose undecipherable hieroglyphs were so deeply graven on his sad and tragic face."

"Nothing discloses real character like the use of power. It is easy for the weak to be gentle. Most people can bear adversity, but if you wish to know what a man really is give him power. This is the supreme test. It is the glory of Lincoln, that having almost absolute power, he never abused it except on the side of mercy."

Colonel Ingersoll concluded his oration as follows: "Wealth could not purchase, power could not awe this divine, this loving man. He knew no fear except that of doing wrong. Hating slavery, pitying the master, seeking to conquer, not persons, but prejudices, he was the embodiment of the self-denial, the courage, the hope and the nobility of a nation. He spoke not to inflame, not to upbraid, but to convince. He raised his hands, not to strike, but in benediction. He longed to pardon. He loved to see the pearls of joy on the cheeks of a wife whose husband he had rescued from death. Lincoln was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war. He is the gentlest memory of our world."

MEEK'S NEW APPORTIONMENT.

A Proposed Division of the State Into Districts.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—Senator P. Gray Meek to-day introduced the Democratic congressional apportionment bill. It divides the State into 30 congressional districts, six of which are in Philadelphia, and these six, according to the bill, are to be Republican. The Third Philadelphia district, hitherto Democratic, is made Republican by 3,272 majority. The other Philadelphia districts are made Republican by from 3,905 to 7,413 majority. The Seventh district is created out of the counties of Chester and Delaware, and is Republican by 6,884 majority. Montgomery and Lehigh form the Eighth district, Democratic by 2,630 majority. Berks and Lebanon the Ninth, Democratic by 6,541. Lancaster county the Tenth, Republican by 9,700. Northampton and Bucks the Eleventh district, Democratic by 3,588. The Twelfth district is made of Lackawanna, Pike and Monroe, and has a Democratic majority of 3,532. Luzerne county forms the Thirteenth district, Democratic by 1,516. Schuylkill and Carbon form the Fourteenth, Democratic by 2,613. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Wayne, the Fifteenth, Republican by 6,099. The Sixteenth is formed by the counties of Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan and Union, Democratic by 5,285. Northumberland, Montour, Snyder, Columbia, Juniata and Mifflin counties make the Seventeenth district, Republican by 66; the Eighteenth, Dauphin and York, Democratic by 250. Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Fulton the Nineteenth district, Democratic by 375. The Twentieth district is composed of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford and Somerset, Republican by 6,486. Westmoreland and Fayette form the Twenty-first, Democratic by 592. Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong and Clarion the Twenty-second, Republican by 2,180.

The Twenty-third district consists of the city of Allegheny and all the boroughs and townships lying north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in the county of Allegheny, and is Republican by 4,711. The Twenty-fourth is formed of the first 23 wards of the city of Pittsburgh and all the boroughs and townships lying between the Allegheny, Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, except the city of McKeesport. This district is Republican by 5,235. The Twenty-fifth is composed of the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards of Pittsburgh inclusive, the city of McKeesport and all boroughs and townships lying south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and all the boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers in the county of Allegheny, Republican by 4,973. Jefferson, Clearfield, Center and Elk counties form the Twenty-sixth district, Democratic by 2,181.

Tioga, Potter, McKean, Forest, Cameron and Warren counties the Twenty-seventh, Republican by 6,671. The Twenty-eighth is composed of Erie and Crawford, and is Republican by 2,325. The Twenty-ninth takes in Mercer, Venango, Lawrence and Butler, Republican by 4,721. The Thirtieth district consists of Beaver, Washington and Greene counties, Republican by 431.

This gives 18 Republican and 12 Democratic congressmen. The average population of Republican districts is 172,825, and of Democratic districts is 179,484. The average vote to a Republican congressman is 27,105, and to a Democratic congressman 41,121. It is impossible to get a definite expression of opinion on the measure as its provisions are not yet understood. All those approached declined to be quoted.

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909 Penn, near Ninth, Pittsburgh.

GENUINE PENN CHARTER.

Another Claim as to the True Original Document.

THIS ONE SEEMS TO BE AUTHENTIC.

It Came From England to America a Few Days Ago.

HELD BY DR. MARIS OF PHILADELPHIA

In THE SUNDAY POST was printed an article credited to the Philadelphia *Record*, stating that the original charter to William Penn is now in the possession of Mr. J. B. Richardson of New York, and had been in his family for many years. This seems to have been an error, as the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* tends to show:

"Dr. Edward Maris of this city, known far and wide throughout this country and England as an antiquarian, has in his possession the most valuable historical document with which the interests of Pennsylvania are associated, except, perhaps, the Declaration of Independence. This almost priceless historical treasure is nothing else but the original charter of rights and liberties granted to the 'Freemen Planters and Adventurers' within the province of 'Pennsilvania' in the year 1682 by Wm. Penn.

"That there is no doubt of its genuineness is proven from the fact that expert antiquarians have examined the document and have pronounced it the original. It is accompanied by the broad seal of Wm. Penn and the signature of the great and benevolent founder of Pennsylvania. Its possession is traced back nearly 150 years ago, from the time it is supposed to have left the possession of the Penn family and entered into the keeping of Sir John Fenn, the Suffolk antiquary, who, as such, was famous in his day, having in his possession some of England's rare and highly valued documents of history.

GIVEN TO MR. ALMACK.

"Sir John Fenn died in 1874, and from him it is presumed to have come into the possession of a man whose name is not known, but who kept the document in his possession until he reached his 90th year. Then he presented it to Mr. Richard Almack, a fellow of the English Society of Antiquarians and an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, also a noted antiquarian and an English gentleman, whose home is at Melford, in Suffolk.

"Richard Almack came into possession of the document in 1836, and he retained it until some years after 1861—when, at the approach of the civil war in this country, he addressed a letter to the Society of Antiquarians regarding the document. From Richard Almack it came into the possession of his son, H. H. Almack, from whom, through his agent, Dr. Maris was fortunate enough to secure it. About 10 days ago it arrived in this country by the steamer British Prince, being brought out of England for the first time since it is supposed to have been conveyed to the kingdom by either John or Richard Penn, who succeeded their father as governor and chief proprietors of Pennsylvania.'

HOW DR. MARIS GOT IT.

"The history of the attempts of Dr. Maris to gain possession of the precious parchment is a brief one, and is best told by himself. Said he: 'H. H. Almack, the son of Richard Almack, F. S. A., in whose possession the document had been for over 25 years, thinking that it would be an appropriate possession for the Friends' Society in England, offered it to them at a stated price. I apprehend that he did not feel the interest in it that his father did, and thought that the Society of Friends would enjoy its possession more than he.

"'I became apprised of his desire to part with it, and at once informed my agent in England—a man with whom I have had frequent dealings in antiquaries—that I was willing to pay the price—a pretty stiff one—that he had set upon the document. He visited Mr. Almack, and had considerable difficulty at first in getting him to consider the offer, on account of his desire to keep it in England, where I presume he thought it belonged. The arguments of my agent were at last successful and persuaded Mr. Almack to think that Philadelphia of all places was the place for such a document to come.

"'The purchase was made and packed in a small wooden box, lined with cotton, to prevent any scratching. It came over the sea. I placed the matter of its reception in the hands of a ship broker of this city, with the request that he see the seal broken and that the document was carefully handled.

EVIDENCE OF AUTHENTICITY.

"'In addition to my own belief and that of others well able to judge of its originality and genuineness, I have a guarantee in the letter of Richard Almack, indited in 1861, when England and all Europe were watching the course of events which led up to the civil war. Richard Almack, thinking that this document might be of interest, at this time wrote this letter to the Society of Antiquarians.'

"Here Dr. Maris gave to the reporter the letter from Mr. Almack.

"It is supposed to have been taken back to England by John or Richard Penn and from them descended to Sir John Fenn.

"'I may say,' in conclusion, said Dr. Maris, 'that the document in a short time will probably be placed where antiquaries and other persons interested in the subject will have ample opportunity of seeing it.'

"When asked if he had thought of sending it to the world's fair, Mr. Maris said that the idea had not yet presented itself to him.

"It was the privilege of a representative of the *Public Ledger* to have the opportunity of examining the charter. It is in a remarkable state of preservation, and, though it has existed for 208 years, the letters are marvelously clear and distinct, and only in one place on the parchment, where there is a crease, is there experienced the slightest difficulty of reading the words by which William Penn founded the Keystone State of the Union.

ENGROSSED IN PARCHMENT.

"The document is engrossed on two sheets of parchment nearly square in shape, with dimensions of 30 inches on the sides. It is neatly folded, and the outside portion only, which has been exposed to a greater or lesser extent, shows the effect of handling, and is somewhat discolored. It bears the date '25 April, 1682,' upon the exposed portion.

"The engrossing is done in the old English style, and the orthography is also after the manner of that time, among the peculiarities of which were the double consonants in words like "ffifth," the presence of capital letters in nearly all words having any significance, the "con" ending to words like action, and other peculiarities of the composition and writing of the seventeenth century. Even the red ink lines, which were the guides of the pen's accuracy, are much more than faintly distinguishable, although time has dimmed their presence more than that of the India ink with which the charter was drawn up.

"The names of the 13 witnesses of the drawing and signature of the charter by William Penn are plainly written in ink on the back and preserve their distinctness throughout the two hundred and odd years which have elapsed since the time the famous paper was presented.

PENN'S SIGNATURE CLEAR.

"The signature and seal of William Penn attached, through both sheets of parchment at the bottom, are likewise preserved with remarkable clearness. The signature is in the center of a diamond-shaped lozenge, formed by thin red plaited silk—now faded to a salmon color—which passes through the double parchment, after forming the diamond, into a circular box of thin iron. Into this box was poured the melted sealing wax, red in color and the seal of Penn stamped thereon, which read after the manner recorded in the letter of Richard Almack printed below.

"No less an authority than Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, honorary secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, at one time speaker of the senate, and in 1861 president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, said in a letter to Richard Almack that he is satisfied that there is no duplicate or orginal of the document, and no printed copy of the traditional original which contains the names of the 13 witnesses."

The *Ledger* then prints the charter in full. It would make about three columns of THE POST. The signatures as witnesses to the charter are Christopher Taylor, Charles Lloyd, William Gibson, Richard Davies, N. Moore, Tho. Rudyard, Harb. Springett, James Claypoole, Frans Plumsted, Thomas Barker, Philip Ford, Edward Pritchard and Andrew Sowle.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Effect of Legislation on Markets Yet Unknown.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Two important events, the defeat of anti-silver legislation in the senate and house, and the concerted deposit of gold by New York banks in the treasury in exchange for legal tender, have directly opposing but powerful influence upon the markets, and it is yet too early to determine what the net result may be. At Philadelphia the dry goods trade exceeds last year's, especially with the West and South. Wool is active and the market nearly bare, with an advance of 1 to 2 cents during the last season.

At Pittsburgh iron is in poor demand, but the glass trade fair. Wholesale millinery trade at Cincinnati is healthy but collections slow. Trade at Cleveland is inactive in crockery and shoes and collections not good. At Detroit sales are ahead and collections fair. Spring orders for dry goods are large at Chicago, but severe weather interferes with business and delays construction work. Money is in good demand but the return of currency is slow. Receipts show increase of 13 per cent in butter, 18 in barley, 22 in sheep, 45 in corn, 45 in cheese, 112 in wheat and 120 in cured meats, compared with last year, but decrease of 10 per cent in cattle, 12 in flour, 15 in hides, 25 in rye, 46 in hogs, 50 in dressed beef, 90 in wool and 95 in pork. Trade is very active at Milwaukee, but less strong than usual at St. Louis. At Kansas City and St. Joseph trade is good, but collections slow. At Omaha trade and collections are both good. Storms retard business and collections at Minneapolis and St. Paul, but the flour trade in the above city is active. Business at Denver is fair, at Louisville a full average, and at Little Rock fair improving collections. At other points in the South trade is noticeably improving and at New Orleans prospects are bright, though cotton is dull and sugar quiet.

Speculative markets have been quite irregular. The anti-option bill still alarms some, while the vote in the house lends others to believe it will not become a law. Pork products show greater strength and have further advanced, supplies of hogs being very small. Coffee has been strong, advancing ¼c, with moderate sales. Wheat has risen 1¼c with small transactions, Western receipts being retarded by storms, while Atlantic exports of wheat were 760,000 bushels; but there is nothing to indicate that the unsold surplus at the end of the year will be small. Cotton declined 3-16c on sales of 1,2000,000 bales, for while no important change appears in exports or in receipts, the continued pressure of enormous unsold stocks here and abroad is felt.

Never has there been a more phenomenally satisfactory season for textile manufacturers or dry goods. Cottons are higher especially prints, though a cut is seen in ginghams; but most mills are sold for months ahead. Sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets show against last year an increase of 21 per cent.

The output of pig iron February 1 was 171,451 tons, against 173,068 last month, and unsold stocks are reduced 6,781 tons. Sales of 70,000 tons of rails are noted, with one large order for Cuba, but plate and bar iron are weak. Consumption of copper is increasing and tin is steady.

Exports are improving a little, but the outgo of $4,000,000 gold expected this week is not due to trade balances. If the tentative action of strong banks does not check the movement, further measures by the clearing house are contemplated for prevention of disturbance. The treasury has not been losing gold and the soundest men feel that the treasury and the banks operating in harmony should be abundantly able to meet difficulties until the new administration makes known its policy.

The business failures during the last seven days number 266, as compared with totals of 301 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 276.

IN EIGHTH PLACE.

Pittsburgh Clearing House Figures Nearly Fourteen Millions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet's gives the clearing house returns for the week ending February 9, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$740,161,863	Decrease 14.3
Boston	99,263,379	Increase 3.9
Chicago	96,085,696	Increase 9.4
Philadelphia	73,132,025	Decrease 9.4
St. Louis	23,561,136	Decrease 4.8
Cincinnati	15,045,950	
Baltimore	14,505,879	Decrease 9.5
Pittsburgh	13,898,983	Increase 12.4
New Orleans	12,801,264	Increase 2.7
San Francisco	11,970,340	Decrease 21.1
Kansas City	10,343,785	Increase 17.1

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

TO CONFISCATE ECONOMY.

Existence of the Society Is Claimed to Be Illegal.

THE COMPLAINT BASED ON AN OLD LAW.

Lawyer J. H. Stevenson Resurrects an Act of 1855.

AN APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER MADE.

Troubles are not coming singly to Trustee John Duss of the Economite society, but his friends think he will come out of them unscathed. Yesterday a bill in equity was filed against him by the Feichts in which they ask for a receiver, and on the heels of that comes the announcement that J. H. Stevenson, the pension attorney, has taken up a section of a law passed in 1855 which prohibits any religious society from accumulating property that will give an income of more than $5,000 a year.

This act was passed during the highest excitement of the Know-Nothing movement, and while aimed at Catholics is applicable to any religious body. One section provides that the person who first gives the State accurate information of the body infringing this law and substantiates his statements shall receive one-fifth of the proceeds of the confiscated property after everything is settled up. There was an information about the Economites entered by Mr. Stevenson nine years ago when Lew Cassiday was attorney general, but nothing ever done. It is said Attorney General Hensel is in communication with Mr. Stevenson on this point. The Pittsburgh lawyer has associated with him Young & Trent. He said yesterday the matter is pressed now because he thinks the time is ripe.

The promised fight was started by the Feicht family. A bill in equity was filed yesterday at Beaver, and names as petitioners, in their application for the appointment of a receiver, and the granting of a temporary injunction, Benjamin Feicht and his wife Rebecca, Henry Feicht and his wife Margaret, Tirza Feicht, Dorathia Hoehr, Regina Lantenschlager, Edward Kellerman and Christina Rall. The respondents are the Harmony society, though John S. Duss, Samuel Siber, and the 34 other Economites, that go to make us the organization.

A ROMANCE DEVELOPED.

The story that tells the early connection between old Father Rapp, the Feichts and the late Jacob Henrici is full of romance. In it are combined the early love and courtship of Hildegarde Mutschler and Dr. Conrad Feicht, who came from Wurtemburg with his father and joined the Harmony society. The young couple, in spite of all the watching they were subjected to, ran away and got married, and afterward returned to the Economites at Father Rapp's request. Hildegarde was a beautiful young woman who nursed the flowers in the old man's garden, of which he was passionately fond. This was shortly after the only romance in Mr. Henrici's life had passed away. He had courted Elizabeth Rapp from the time he first came among the Harmony people, and it was only with the utmost persuasion that he gave her up to conform with the rules of celebacy then established in the society. Dr. Benjamin and Henry Feicht were the only issue of the marriage of Hildegarde and Dr. Conrad Feicht. At the deathbed of their mother Father Rapp put both children in the care of Mr. Henrici and made him swear, they would be taken care of.

The bill recites in detail the history of the organization since its founding by Father George Rapp. It speaks of the millions that the society at one time possessed, and relates that the wealth has dwindled down until now, when the organization is on the verge of bankrupcy, all through the mismanagement of John S. Duss and Samuel Siber. It complains that the early teachings of the society have caused to exist, and celibacy has now became obsolete. It charges John Duss and Samuel Siber, who by virtue of their offices as trustees are preachers and teachers, with living with their wives. Duss is also charged with promulgating the doctrine of Dr. Teed instead of the Christ of true Christians. Siber, it says, was illegally elected a member of the board of elders and second trustee at one and the same meeting.

SAY DUSS LIVES IN LUXURY.

The bill further alleges that the principle of equality is no longer recognized, and that Duss lives in luxury, with every comfort that he may wish for, while the complainants get only the bare necessaries of life. Duss, it says, has greatly mismanaged the affairs of the society, and many of his investments, to the amount of $286,000, have been dead losses; that he proposes to introduce Dr. Teed to the community, and for that purpose has had erected a residence and purchased lands for the self-called god and his deluded followers at a cost of $12,000; that the articles of affirmation and the power of attorney granted him were secured by fraud and misrepresentation and coercion, that the $400,000 mortgage was executed and delivered 48 hours prior to getting the power of attorney; that by the sale of certain stocks and the mortgage Duss is attempting to raise funds for his own appropriation, advancement and enrichment. It winds up by asking the court to appoint a receiver and compel a full accounting to be made by Duss and Siber, and finally for a dissolution of the society, a marshalling of its assets and affairs, and a division real and personal amongst the parties legally entitled thereto.

The filing of the bill has created a commotion in Beaver, where so many of the important interests of the society are located. A number of the leading lawyers of the county who are conversant with the facts of the real situation, have expressed themselves as skeptical of the strength of the complainants' case. Many of the leading business men take little stock in the proposed proceedings. They are inclined to believe it a move instigated by a few malcontents. On the other hand, there are shrewd and well-informed men who believe the complaint is founded on facts.

John Reeves was seen last evening in relation to the matter. Reeves is cashier and has one of the largest interests in the Economy saving institutions, besides managing the society's real estate and other interests in Beaver Falls for years. He says he is confident that on a fair showing of the case the court will decline to grant the petition for the appointment of a receiver. He says he has found Duss to be an able and trustworthy manager, and that the report of the expert accountant who has been overhauling the business will show up greatly in Duss's favor.

IT'S A LITTLE PREMATURE.

Another equally good authority said: "It will be hard for anyone to show mismanagement on the part of Trustee Duss. He has only been in that position since July 30, 1890, and in the position of senior trustee since December 27, 1892. Consequently the alleged ruinous investments made, as set forth in the bill, were made long before he was a trustee, or even a member of the society. The investment he made in the steel works here no doubt refers to the Union drawn steel works, which everybody knows is one of the biggest paying concerns in the Beaver valley. The books of the concern show it. This is the only real investment Duss has ever made."

According to Mr. Reeves the Economy Saving bank was established 25 years ago next month. In that time its profits have been fully $3,500,000. It has had some losses but they were sustained years ago. It was in anticipation of some move of this kind that Duss has had an expert at work since last fall going over all the accounts of the society and investigating to the bottom of every transaction.

DUSS HAS FACTS AND FIGURES.

Duss himself, who has been in ill-health for some time, is not at all disturbed. He says, without any suggestion of defiance or bravado, that he is fully prepared, by indisputable evidence in the shape of proved facts and figures, to controvert every charge in the bill. The weight of popular opinion hereabout is that the bill will effect nothing the plaintiffs desire. Attention is called to the fact that at the time the late Father Henrici assumed control of the society's affairs a similar trouble was developed by the dissatisfied elements and came to nothing. The Feichts are said to have been discontented for years.

EVILS OF PINKERTONISM.

Clearly Pointed Out by the Senate Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Gallinger, from the select committee appointed by the senate to investigate and report to the senate the facts in relation to the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men or detectives in connection with differences between workmen and employers, submitted the report of the committee today. The committee found that even the proprietors of the detective agencies admitted that the presence of the so-called Pinkertons at a strike served to unduly inflame the passions of the strikers, and the employment of detectives in the guise of mechanics impressed the committee with the belief that it is an utterly vicious system, responsible for much of the ill-feeling and bad blood displayed by the working classes. The committee expresses the opinion that if firms and corporations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing strikes their interests would be better subserved.

"It strikes your committee," the report continues, "that if Mr. Frick had acted upon the views laid down by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in his article, 'The results of the labor trouble,' in the *Forum* magazine, which in a recent letter to the chairman of this committee Mr. Carnegie reaffirmed, and had further extended negotiations with his workmen, the Homestead strike might have been avoided."

The committee declares that the appointment of a private armed guard at Homestead was unnecessary. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done or attempted to be done to property on the part of the strikers. At the same time there seems to be no excuse for the scenes of disorder and terrorism for which the strikers were themselves responsible; laboring men should learn the lesson that they cannot better their condition by violating the law or resisting lawful authority.

The committee reached these conclusions:

1. Rights of employers and workmen are equal.

2. Employers have an undoubted right, provided they fulfill their agreements, to employ and dismiss men at their pleasure.

3. Workmen can legally organize for mutual protection and improvement.

4. When dissatisfied with wages or hours they should attempt to arbitrate.

5. Failing in this they have a right to discontinue work either singly or in a body.

6. Having discontinued, they have no right, legal or moral, by force or intimidation, to keep others from taking their places or to attempt to occupy, injure or destroy the property of their employers.

7. In all controversies, arbitration having failed, reliance should be placed upon the power and adequacy of the law.

8. Whether assumedly legal or not, the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, either by employers or employes, should not be resorted to, and such use is an assumption of the State's authority by private citizens.

9. States have undoubted authority to legislate against the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, but the power of congress to so legislate is not clear, although it would seem that congress ought not to be powerless to prevent the movement of such bodies from one State to another.

In conclusion the committee say that its investigations have led it to conclude that the fault is not wholly on one side; that the middle ground seems to be in the direction of arbitration. Without making any recommendations, but pleading for arbitration, the committee closes its report by saying: "To that end we bespeak the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, and your committee will welcome any legislation which will tend to secure to the laboring man his every right without depriving the employer of his, for both are guaranteed by the constitution and the laws of the land."

NO FOREIGN ALLIANCE.

Denial of Story of Secret Treaties With France and Russia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The publication of dispatches announcing that there was a hidden significance in the extradition treaties recently ratified by the United States senate with Russia and France naturally occasioned many enquiries to be addressed to officials here and to members of the senate who would be in a position to know the facts.

According to the dispatches "a triple alliance between the United States, Russia and France for mutual benefit and defense, which has been secretly pending for six years, unknown to either the diplomatic or political world at large, culminated in an executive session of the United States senate two days ago" in the ratification of the extradition papers with those powers. Careful inquiries from the best source of information do not sustain this interpretation of that treaty. It is asserted that there was no provision in either of the treaties very widely differing from extradition treaties negotiated with Great Britain, Germany and other powers. More to the point still, it is said there was no provision in either treaty differing essentially from the extradition treaty with Sweden, which was ratified at the same time.

One of the senators who participated in the discussion of these treaties has since publicly expressed his opinion that the ratification of these treaties would be regarded by Russia and France as a tacit agreement cementing those ancient bonds of alliance which had led France to aid in our revolution and had induced Russia to send its fleet to our moral aid when Napoleon III. was trying ty induce Great Britain to recognize the confederacy. It is pointen out, however, that though these views may have largely influenced senators in the ratification of the treaty, and though some idea of the same kind may well have been present in the minds of the high contracting powers, there is a considerable space separating the renewal of friendly sentiments from the negotiation of an offensive and defensive alliance.

Cease coughing, by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you at once.

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INCIDENT OF GETTYSBURG.

The Fearful Cannonading Before Pickett's Charge.

TWO HOURS OF AN AWFUL TEMPEST.

It Was a Relief to Meet the Foe Hand to Hand.

MEN FORGOT DEATH IN EXULTATION

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

On the morning of the 3d of July a hundred thousand men on the field of Gettysburg knew that Lee would attack that day. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon every one knew where the blow would fall. The topography of the field, the bloody struggles of the wings, the movements of troops and batteries—there were a dozen signs to indicate what was coming.

From daylight to 9 o'clock there was a sputter of musketry along the front as the sharpshooters and skirmishers fired at long range. From 9 to 10 the cavalry on the wings had the fight all to themselves. From 10 to 11 a gun here and there shelled the Confederate skirmishers out of the ditches in which they were hiding, but there seemed to be no fighting anywhere. From 11 to 12 Lee was massing 120 field pieces in front of Longstreet and Hill to open on Hancock. Meade posted 100 guns to reply, but the orders were to fire slowly.

At noon a few couriers were riding furiously in different directions, but not a gun was being fired. The men in line ate from their haversacks, and the artillery horses nibbled at the grass as they were unchecked by their drivers. Scores of men had pocket telescopes. These were passed from hand to hand, and every gun on the Confederate side was located.

"They are going to batter us with shot and shell and then charge. Lie close to the ground. The shot will fall short or go over us."

So came the word along the lines. I was a wise precaution. But for the caution no one could tell what would have happened. From 12:30 to 1 o'clock seemed an age. At 1 o'clock sharp the boom of a single gun echoed over the battlefield, and a shell came screaming over our heads and exploded 200 feet in the rear. That was the signal. Before one could have counted 20 there was a roar which can be compared to nothing one has ever heard. In two minutes the earth was trembling. The stones in the wall in front of us gritted together. Mud had been used as plaster, and pieces of it fell out with chinking. One would have said that nothing could add to that awful roar, but the federal guns opened in reply, and then men lying down gasped as they breathed and clutched sod or stone as if perched on some dizzy height and afraid of falling.

For the first five minutes the roar shut out all sounds—swallowed them up as a great ocean would a gill of water. Thousands of men closed their eyes and clinched their teeth. Officers who had been standing up disappeared to hug the earth. Now the roar is slit and slashed and penetrated by the missiles from the Confederate guns. They are throwing round shot, steel bolts, fuse shell, percussion—every form of missile which portable guns can take in and belch out again. They shriek and scream and whir. They come from in front and from the right and left. Some fall short, and exploding in the dry soil throw a cloud of dust heavenward to sift down our backs. Others sail high above us and carry death into the ranks of the reserve, while now and then one bursts just right to wound or kill in our own ranks.

No living man will ever hearken to a more terrific cannonade. No battlefield of the future will hold men for two long hours under such a crossfire. The smoke rose up and hung a dead cloud in the air until one thought that night was coming down. Fiery serpents darted in every direction. Exploding shells created sudden great flames, as if kegs of powder had been tossed up to destroy the heavens. There was no lull—no interval. Only those who became unnerved sat up to look around them. Here and there one rose up and ran away. He was not a coward—he was simply unnerved by the situation. Sometimes he came creeping back, white-faced and weeping and sometimes he was struck down as he groped about in the semi-darkness to find shelter from the rain of death.

Two hours, they afterward said. We lying there made no note of the passage of time. It was a nightmare, and yet we did not sleep. Death rode all along our front—he leaped over us—he raced his specter steed along the fences and highways and fields far in our rear. The cannonade died away slowly. The last few guns seemed to give up grudgingly. The very last sent a screaming shell which fell among the wounded and stopped the groans and cries of five or six forever.

"Up, men! They are coming! Fall in—fall in!"

Yes, they were coming, with Pickett's Virginians in the van and breaking along like a huge wave. It was a relief to know they were coming. It was grim satisfaction to watch the advance. Men shouted in exultation as they came nearer and the musketry opened. It was the reaction. We laughed and shook hands and recked not of the death to come from those advancing columns.

M. QUAD.

SHERMAN ONCE SUSPENDED.

President Lincoln Thought the General Was Insane.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—In a lecture here Saturday night Rev. Thomas Sherman, son of the late General W. T. Sherman, made the statement that his father was once suspended from his duties by Abraham Lincoln on the ground of insanity.

Rev. Sherman was lecturing on his father's domestic life, and after making the above statement he added that General Sherman's father-in-law, Mr. Ewing, and other friends, as soon as they heard of President Lincoln's action, went to Washington to investigate the matter. President Lincoln showed them some incoherent reports made by General Sherman, and stated that the general was certainly insane. Closer investigation showed that the reports were not the original papers, but had been garbled in copying. The case was reopened, and the general restored to duty. The statement of Father Sherman has created quite a sensation here.

What Is the Use!

Of buying worthless medicines, and spending money on quack doctors whose only idea is to gull the public? Is it not better to buy reliable medicine like Sulphur Bitters? I think so, as they cured me of catarrh after suffering three years.—*F. P. Clark, Manchester.*

OMINOUS FEARS.

Cholera Scourge Expected to Sweep Europe From Caucasus to the Sea.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Dr. Kempster, a special health officer of the United States, has just arrived in Berlin after a tour of inspection of Hamburg, Bremen, Cassel and Nietleben. He told a newspaper representative to-day that he was convinced that the present year would witness a fierce outburst of cholera all over the continent, and that instead of being sporadic, as in 1892, the plague would sweep the whole of Europe. Dr. Kempster related an ominous incident connected with his visit to a certain large town, the name of which he desired to reserve for his official report. He asked the local health officer to take him to the worst slum in the town.

"There is none," said the officer; "every slum and fever hole has been cleared out."

Dr. Kempster then took the officer to a certain back alley, the sight and smell of which made both of them retreat with handkerchiefs to their noses. He afterward offered to show the official half a dozen other places of the same sort in the vicinity. The inference is that the local sanitary reports are unreliable. Dr. Kempster also discovered discrepancies between the published figures of the mortality from cholera and the number of cases registered on government lists. In one town the local health officer told him that the total number of cases of cholera was 38, but, obtaining access to the official record, he found that there had really been 780 cases, of which 350 had been fatal. The doctor said the towns alluded to were not in Germany. They are probably in Russia.

Dr. Kempster also related the following incident: A Bremen lighterman and his assistant died of cholera aboard of their boat while lying off the city. The boat was sent to Hamburg, no one in Bremen, as far as is known, having boarded it or come in contact with it in any way. Several weeks afterward a widow and her daughter living at the riverside, died of Asiatic cholera. The source of infection in these cases could not be traced until Dr. Kempster, co-operating with a Hamburg officer, proved that the widow had washed some clothes from the lighter boat.

Regarding rags imported into the United States from infected ports Dr. Kempster is inclined to agree with the suggestion of Consul General Edwards, that disinfection on arrival in the United States would be surer and more effective than mere disinfection before shipment.

The cholera visitation at Halle has died out. Prof. Pfuhl of the government hygienic bureau returned to Berlin to-day, leaving his colleague, Dr. Zenthoffer, in Halle as government representative. Speaking at a parting banquet in Halle last evening, Dr. Pfuhl congratulated the councillors and medical men present upon the success of the efforts made to stamp out the plague, but he warned them that the water of the River Saale afforded special facilities for the spread of the disease.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—Six deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day but no new cases. The situation is improving.

Easy to Take

And prompt to cure, Ayer's Pills act on the intestines, not by stimulating, but by strengthening them. They promote the natural peristaltic motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, jaundice, vertigo, sick headache, indigestion, sour stomach, and drowsiness,

Ayer's Pills

are unsurpassed. They are equally beneficial in rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, chills, and fevers. Being purely vegetable, delicately sugar-coated, and quickly dissolved, they are admirably adapted for household use, as well as for travelers by land or sea. Ayer's Pills are in greater demand, the world over, than any other pill, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.

Every Dose Effective

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of THE WEEKLY POST have secured a number of the Columbian souvenir 50-cent coins, dated of 1892. As these coins are already becoming scarce, and sell for a premium already, they will be very valuable as mementoes of the great Exposition and of the Columbian year.

These coins will be offered as premiums for THE WEEKLY POST. For every club of ten NEW subscribers, at 90 cents each, the getter up of the club will receive one of these coins.

We want 20,000 new readers for THE WEEKLY POST in 1893, and we will get them.

FLURRY IN COINS.

Big Premiums Offered For World's Fair Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the run for the new World's Fair souvenir half dollar bearing the date of 1892. In Pittsburgh yesterday some sold at $2 apiece, a premium of $1 on the price fixed. In New York it is reported the same price is being offered, and in Chicago they are selling at from $1.25 to $1.50. There were but about $850,000 of these pieces coined with the date 1892, the remainder to bear the date of the present year, hence the scramble for them among curiosity seekers.

GLADSTONE'S DAY.

The English Premier Submits His Plan of Home Rule to the Commons.

E REVIEWS FORMER · EFFORTS.

ercion or Autonomy Was Offered Ireland Nine Years Ago.

HEY HAVE TRIED THE FORMER.

ysical Force a Lamentable Failure in the Preservation of Unity.

N OUTLINE OF THE NEW PLAN.

inance, Franchise and Constabulary Explained.

LOSE ATTENTION GIVEN THE BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The struggle among e members of the house of commons and hers to obtain seats to listen to-day to hat was generally conceded would be a asterpiece of oratory when Mr. Gladone made his speech giving the details of e Irish home rule bill, produced the oddt mixture of the members. The seating apacity of the house, as is well known, is tirely too small to accommodate even e members, and the time-honored cusm of the members who could get seats tting together according to their politil predilections was to-day honored more the breach than the observance. Radals and Laborists sat cheek by jowl with e bluest of blue Tories. Colonel Saunrson, the champion of the Ulster en, to whom home rule is as a red flag unted in the face of a bull, found himlf sitting among the warmest supporters Mr. Gladstone's scheme. Dr. Tanner, e anti-Parnellite member representing e middle division of Cork, was mixed with the Tory rout below the gangay.

All the galleries were packed to their llest capacity. Justice Harlan of the nited States supreme court had a seat in e diplomatic gallery. He was accomanied by the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, nited States minister. The noise of conrsation and the hubbub of continual oving drowned the initial business, hich was conducted almost in dumb how. The preliminaries to the event of e day were dispatched in about half an our.

THE PREMIER'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Gladstone during all this time was ot in the house. While it was going on e and Mrs. Gladstone left their official sidence in Downing street. A large rowd greeted their appearance with reewed and prolonged cheering. He enred the brougham with his wife, and was once driven to the house. Groups of eople awaited along Parliament street e coming of the prime minister. As his rriage passed he was cheered to the cho.

As Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chanellor of the exchequer, and his wife were alking to the house through Parliament reet they were recognized and almost obbed by the cheering admirers of Mr. ladstone and his trusty lieutenant. The olice stationed along the street had conderable difficulty in rescuing them from heir too enthusiastic friends.

DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE PRESENT.

Among the distinguished auditors in he house were the prince of Wales, the uke of York and the duke of Teck, who, eated above the clock, listened intently the speech.

On the table lay the premier's lozenge ot—an item of all his long speeches. The resence of a lamp to aid his ailing sight added pathos to the cene. Mr. Gladstone started off in slow, measured voice, his evident ntention being to husband his resources. ut his voice, though fine at the start, veakened manifestly during the prelimnary sentences. Many eloquent passages vere wasted upon the audience owing to mpatient curiosity to hear the details of e scheme. Indeed, the introduction uffered from prolixity. Hence, by the ime the speaker arrived at the provisions f the bill his voice had lowred considerably, and the financial tatements were almost inaudible beyond he table. He recovered his voice somehat, however, during the peroration, hich was remarkably fine and impresive. At the conclusion of his speech, Ir. Gladstone was overwhelmed with ongratulations. He took tea in the ouse of commons and after resting an our, drove home in high spirits. He ined with his family and maintained his ivacious mood during the entire evening.

Throughout the time Mr. Gladstone was peaking Messrs. Balfour, Goschen, hapin, Bartlett, and other prominent nembers of the opposition listened inently and took copious notes. Lord Ranolph Churchill sat absorbed on the front pposition bench, stroking his beard inessantly. Justice Harlan of the United tates supreme court, in conversation ith Mr. Gladstone's secretary in the obby of the house, declared that the enre speech was matchless and that the eroration was the most beautiful and athetic he had ever heard.

A CAMPSTOOL INCIDENT.

An amusing incident occurred in the obby of the house. Extra police were mmoned to restrain the throng of no bleen, who were waiting for the peer's galry to be thrown open. Included among e peers were the earl of Aberdeen and ord Knutsford, well known Liberal embers of the house. The police formed heir lordships into a line and compelled hem to preserve at least a semblance of der. Lord Iveagh brought with him a mpstool, which proved a very useful preaution. He took his seat in the line and apeared far more comfortable than did some his neighbors. Some of his friends ofred to hire the campstool, but Lord eagh kindly but firmly declined to enter to negotiations with them.

During the rush in the house Mr. John Wallace, a Liberal, and Colonel Saunerson became involved in a brisk squabe, each accusing the other of stealing his at. The argument waxed warm, and nally the two honorable members grabbed ch other by the collar, and standing thus ey glared into each other's eyes and connued their altercation. Ultimately olonel Saunderson withdrew his claim pon the latter pledging his honor that he d arrived first.

Mr. Gladstone began his speech at 3:40 m. He reviewed the history of home le agitation in parliament, and referred pecially to that phase which the question presented in 1886, namely a choice beeen autonomy and coercion. Coercion d been adopted, tried and failed. He so called attention to the act of union, the promise of equality in the laws, and of commercial equality under which the union was effected.

At the time of union it was prophesied confidently, he said, that Irishmen would take their places in the cabinet of the United Kingdom, but it has been his honored destiny to sit in cabinets with no less than 60 to 70 statesmen, of whom only one, the duke of Wellington, was an Irishman, while Castlereagh was the only other Irishman who had sat in the cabinet since union. Pitt promised equal laws when the union was formed, but the broken promises made to Ireland were unhappily written in indelible characters in the history of the country.

He would now ask the indulgence of the house while giving a review of the bill. He could not undertake to supply a mere table of contents. The bill, if he did, would probably bewilder his hearers. It would be remembered that the bill of 1886 laid down five propositions as cardinal principles to which he had endeavored closely to adhere. The object of the bill remained as in 1886, to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both the legislation and administration of Irish affairs as distinct from imperial affairs. The limiting condition observed was this: We were to do nothing inconsistent with imperial unity. We do not mean to impair it. We wish to strengthen it.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

We wish to give it greater intensity than it has ever yet possessed. First, then imperial unity is observed and the equality of all is observed; secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms would be borne in mind; thirdly, there would be equitable repartition of imperial charges; fourthly, any and every practicable provision for the protection of minorities would be included. [Loud cheers.] Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but 80 of 100—that is to say, the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters are represented only by four-fifths. [Laughter and ministerial cheers.] Honorable gentlemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they recollect, sir, that never in England has there been such a majority? [Cheers.]

It is said—and I admit with truth—that Ireland is not a united country. I don't deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth, were Ireland united anything that can render Ireland formidable would become much more formidable. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. [Hear, hear.] Ireland is not united in this sense, thrt one portion of the country, not a mere majority of the higher classes, but a considerable popular feeling is opposed to the present national movement.

"In the first place, we have made it a desire to meet what we thought no unreasonable demand for the express mention of the supremacy of the imperial parliament. There were two methods in which that might be done. It might be done by clause; it might be done in the preamble. We have chosen the preamble.

SOVEREIGNTY MAINTAINED.

"Our words are: 'Whereas, it is expedient without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of parliament,' and then the preamble goes on to declare the creation of the Irish legislature. With reference to the charge, that we are destroying the act of union I wish to challenge inquiry upon this fundamental point. What is the essence of the act of union? Before 1800 we had two sovereignties in the country; one of those was collectively lodged in the king, the houses of lords and commons of England, and the other lodged in the king and houses of lords and commons of Ireland. This bill maintains these rights of sovereignty equally throughout the entire range of the three kingdoms. Then the bill constitutes the Irish legislature. Power is granted to it subject to limitation. The subjects of peace and war, public defense, treaties and foreign relations, dignities, titles, law and treason do not belong to the Irish legislature. The law of alienage does not belong to it, nor everything that belongs to external trade—the coinage and other subsidiary subjects. Other incapacities provide for the security of religious freedom, the safeguard of education, and for the security of personal freedom, in which we endeavored to borrow one of the modern amendments to the American constitution. Then coming to exclusive powers, we retain the viceroyalty of Ireland, but we divest it of the party character heretofore borne by making the appointment run six years, subject to the revoking power of the crown. Then also the post is freed from all religious disability. [Cheers.]

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

"It has appeared to us to be highly inconvenient to alter the numbers of the legislative assembly. We leave the number at 103, and fix the term at five years. As to the legislative council we do not think we would have been warranted in establishing the system of a single chamber. We look to the legislative council to enable us to meet the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of freer consideration of its views. The next thing is, shall the legislative council be nominated or elected? We came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council. We, therefore, propose an elective council. Well, then, how do we differentiate this council from that popular assembly? We propose to fix the number at 48, with an eight years' term of office.

"Then there is no provision in the bill making the legislative council alterable by Irish acts. Regarding the legislative assembly these 103 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireland. We make these provisions in regard to the assembly alterable in respect to electors and constituencies after six years. The bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In a case where a bill has been adopted by assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions or a dissolution of Parliament, then upon its second adoption the two assemblies may be required to meet and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint assembly. [Cheers.] Next, all appeals shall lie to the privy council alone. This judicial committee is now recognized by us as the only approach we can make to the supreme court of the United States. In composing this judicial committee due regard must be had to the different elements of nationality. [Cheers.] The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the assembly to meet. Therefore a clause provides that it shall meet on the first Tuesday in September. [Prolonged Irish cheers.]

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

"We are now coming to the important question of the constabulary. We propose a gradual reduction and the ultimate dissolution or disappearance of that force with the discharge of every obligation toward them in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force. During the period of transition they are to be under the control of the viceroy. It is contemplated that they will be replaced by a force owing existence to the Irish authorities in local areas.

"On the important subject of the retention of Irish members in the imperial parliament there are strong arguments on both sides, but there is one argument I must put aside as a most dangerous one, the argument of those who say unless you retain the Irish members there is no parliamentary supremacy over Ireland. I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do admit it, at a stroke you shatter parliamentary supremacy in this country. Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy depends upon the retention of Irish members, I yet quite admit that the retention of members has great practical importance, because it visibly exhibits that supremacy in a manner intelligible to the people. Besides, it gives Ireland a voice and a full voice in all imperial matters. [Hear, hear.] It has this advantage—we cannot in our financial arrangements get rid of all financial connection between the two countries unless you are prepared to face a very inexpedient and inconvenient system of different sets of treaties and trade laws. That being so, it must be that British budgets will more or less influence Irish pecuniary balances. It is therefore desirable that Ireland should have something to say about these British budgets.

IRISH AT WESTMINSTER.

"I know no argument against the retention of Irish members at Westminster, but I do not think it is in the wit of man to devise a plan for their retention which would not be open to some serious, practical difficulties. [Cheers.] Retention involves two points. Is Ireland to be fully represented in the house? Well, probably the feeling will be in favor of the affirmative. Then arises another difficulty; what is full representation for Ireland? In 1885 the house treated Ireland in a wise and liberal spirit by assigning 103 members to that country. The population of Great Britain has increased, while that of Ireland has diminished, and has now reached a point where it would, according to this same ratio, have 80. Speaking of full representation then, I imply that the representation in the house from Ireland would be composed of 80 Irish gentlemen.

"Now comes the great difficulty—what voting power are these 80 members to have?

Ireland is to be endowed with separate powers over Irish affairs. Is she or is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British? We cannot find an accurate line of cleavage between questions that are imperial questions and those that are Irish questions. [Cheers.] Unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions, they must have too little or too much. We don't see the possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the house, namely, that of determining the composition of the executive power. A vote of confidence is a simple declaration, but may be otherwise.

PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION.

"Next, unless Irish members vote on all questions you break the parliamentary tradition. The presence of 80 members with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of that tradition. Now come the reasons against the universal voting power. It is difficult to say that everything on this side is Irish, everything on that side, imperial. That, I think, you cannot do. If you ask me for a proportion, I say nine-tenths, nineteen-twentieths, perhaps ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the business of parliament can without difficulty be classed as Irish or imperial. If some large question or controversy in British affairs should then come up, and the members of those parties knew that they could bring over 80 members from Ireland to support their views, I am afraid a case like that would open a possible door to wholesale, dangerous political intrigue. [Hear, hear.] My colleagues inserted in the bill limitations on the voting power of the Irish members to exclude them—first, from voting on a bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain; second, from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; third, from voting on a vote or appropriation of money otherwise than for the imperial service; fourth, from voting on any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain.

A THORNY QUESTION.

"The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is the autonomy and self-government of Ireland in all matters properly Irish. In face of the feeling that a shade of uncertainty hangs over the question of retention of the Irish members, we have affixed to the paragraph concerning this question the words: 'Excepting and until parliament shall determine the coming financial legislation.'

"I wish to supply the keynote to the financial part of the legislation. It is to be found in the provision that there is to be but one system of legislation for all the kingdoms. It has guided to the conclusion of unity of commercial legislation for the three kingdoms.

"We can make, under cover of this proposal, a large and more liberal transfer to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principle. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by imperial authority. The principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is: Ireland has to bear a fair share of imperial expenditure. [Hear, hear.] The mode we adopt in which this fair share may be apportioned is that of deducting from the Irish revenues the amount due England. If we adopted the method of a quota we should expose Irish finance to large and inconvenient shocks from changes introduced in English budgets. The plan to appropriate a particular fund to stand in acquittal of all obligations of Ireland for imperial services will sweep away all the difficulties of calculation and intervention which might belong to the quota method. Then we have the fund practically in our hands. I don't know what the house might consider the right amount. Some might say 4 per cent, some 5 per cent, some a little more than 5 per cent. But the amount is this—£2,430,000 yearly, gross. Sixty thousand pounds allowed for collection leaves £2,370,000, net. With the imperial expenditure at £59,000,000, £2,370,000 is a sum that drops between a charge of 4 per cent and a charge of 5 per cent. The Irish members will observe that by that means everything of a practical nature we will hand over to them.

HAS LITTLE TO FEAR.

"Questions may arise such as, Are we assured we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in a great imperial emergency? I myself am bound to say I think there is very little to fear from trusting the patriotism and liberality of the Irish legislature. [Opposition cries of "Oh, Oh," and cheers from members of the government bench.] Stinginess was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much I am afraid her suffering will be due to generous extravagances rather than to meanness.

"The Irish balance sheet stands thus: On the credit side would appear, excise, £3,220,000; while taxation, which goes over stamps, income tax, excise license, which are £1,495,000; postal revenue, £740,000; crown lands, £65,000; miscellaneous, £140,000, making a total of £5,670,000. On the other side Ireland takes over the whole of the civil charges with the exception of constabulary charges of £3,110,000; inland revenues, £160,000, and postal service, £790,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges amounting to £1,000,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,160,000. We propose that she shall receive against that the items I have put to her credit amounting to £5,660,000. Thus she will have a clear surplus of £500,000 with which to start on her mission.

ONE CONSIDERABLE RISK.

"I will now release the house from the painful consideration of details which it has pursued with unexampled patience. I hope that a plan closely resembling this if not the present proposal may shortly become a law. There is one risk and that is that if the controversy is unduly prolonged the demand for self-government in Irish affairs may become a demand for the repeal of the union and the re-establishment of dual supremacy in these islands. I hope that the ship of state will be steered from that rock. I would ask you to contrast the present condition of the Irish people with what it was at the time of Swift when the Irish ascendancy parliament begged to be admitted to the British parliament and was refused, or with what it was in the beginning of the century immediately after the union when Irish voters were trooped to the polls for the simple purpose of recording their votes in order to return landlords to parliament.

"We have concluded that we have before us now a different state of things. Ireland has on her side the memory of vast victories, earned by the sweat of labor, but really earned and recorded on her behalf. Ireland has mighty sympathies. She requires this larger and stronger Island. She has obtained the suffrage of Scotland and the suffrage of Wales, and in the short space of seven years she has changed a majority of more than 200 against her in England to one-third that number. One other source of strength she has—the moderation of her demands. [Hear, hear.] She has asked you to save for yourselves every imperial power. She has consented to accept the house of commons and the universal supremacy of the empire. In return she has asked you only that she have the management of her own affairs, which reason and justice combined with the voice of her people, I hope will move this nation to say shall be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter I think dispassionate men would say the sooner ended the better; the sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all former animosities and open the era of peace and good will—the sooner done the better. But these are matters which human vision is hardly equal to penetrate. I must say, however, for my own part that I never will and never can be a party to bequeathing to my country the continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation with hardly momentary interruption, through seven centuries—this heritage of discord with all the evils that follow in its train. I wish no part in that process.

THE CAUSE OF ALL PARTIES.

"It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause—not of one party or one nation—but of all parties and all nations. To these nations, viewing them as I do, with their vast opportunities, under a living union for power and happiness, to these nations I say: Let me entreat you—if it were my latest breath I would so entreat you—let the dead bury their dead, and cast behind you former recollections of bygone evils; cherish, love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come. [Prolonged Liberal cheers.]

When the cheering had died out Sir Edward Clarke, who was attorney general in the Salisbury administration, congratulated Mr. Gladstone on the magnificent physical effort which he had just made and then proceeded to enlarge on the proposals of the bill.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite for North Kerry, was loudly cheered on rising. He referred to the case of Canada, which he maintained was disloyal almost to rebellion before it was established as a home rule colony. He declared that the bill's provisions were better than those of the bill of 1886. His party was not disposed to make any trouble concerning the retention of Irish members at Westminster, but it was probable that when home rule had been established their voices would be silent in the house unless the other members troubled them. [Laughter].

Members then trooped out into the lobbies where the speech was informally discussed with great animation. The Gladstonian liberals were disposed to regard it as a conciliatory, well balanced and peace-making measure. The anti-Parnellite members, while guarded in their utterances, favored the bill as a whole and were especially well pleased with the financial arrangements. All that the tories would say for the new bill was that it was more sagacious and better drawn than that of 1886. The liberal unionists were declaring everywhere that it must meet the fate of its predecessors.

Meantime, in the house, Colonel Saunderson was speaking vehemently against any and every plan of home rule. The country could not ignore the demonstration of Ulster Unionists last summer. On the motion of Colonel Saunderson the debate was then adjourned. Mr. Sexton's speech embodied the results of a hasty deliberation of the Irish party under the presidency of Justin McCarthy. The advanced Radicals, led by Henry Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke, will oppose the creation of a second chamber. The text of the bill will probably not appear until the end of the week.

NEW TAX MEASURE.

Ex-Auditor General Niles Introduces His Bill at Harrisburg.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—Ex-Auditor General Niles of Tioga read his tax bill in the house this evening. It provides revenue for local purposes by diverting from the State to county treasuries the revenue received from the taxation of bank stock, money at interests, etc. After a preamble defining transportation and transmission companies, the bill says that such companies shall pay a tax of two mills on the dollar at a valuation fixed by the State treasurer, auditor general and secretary of internal affairs. A penalty of $1,000 is placed upon any official of such company who shall fail to report to the auditor general the business of such company for more than 30 days after being notified. This tax is in addition to all other taxes to which such companies are now liable. Moneys and credits are taxed four mills on the dollar, but this does not apply to bank notes or promissory notes. Males over 21 years of age are required to pay a poll tax of 25 cents and a school tax of $1 annually. Any failure of county commissioners, boards of revision and tax assessors to perform their duties as laid down entails a penalty of not more than $500 and one year's imprisonment.

Collusion between a taxable and an assessor is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment of not more than three years at solitary confinement. When a taxable's property does not exceed $300 no tax is assessed, but he must pay the poll and school tax. All wholesale liquor dealers, brewers and distillers shall pay a license annually in cities of the first and second class of $1,000, in cities of the third class of $500, in boroughs of $200, in townships of $100, these sums to go into the county treasuries. In all cities a bottler's license shall be $300, in boroughs $200 and in townships $100. Nothing in the act changes the present plan of granting licenses. Prothonotaries, clerks of court, registers of wills and recorders of deeds shall pay into their county treasuries, after deducting necessary expenses, 50 per cent of any amount over $2,000 received by them in one year. General merchandise is taxed as personal property. Mr. Niles says the increase to the county treasuries from the tax on merchandise will be large.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Magnificent Military and Civic Display Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The work of the committee having charge of the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland is progressing satisfactorily. General McMahon and Colonel Corbin, who have supervision of the arrangements of the parade, are daily receiving applications from military organizations all over the United States for positions in the line. More than 100 civic organizations, including Tammany, have thus far reported a probable strength of over 17,000. The governors of the following States have notified the committee that they will be in line, accompanied by members of their staffs, and in many instances by independent military companies: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Louisiana and Wisconsin. It is almost certain that a majority of the governors of the remaining States will be present, but as yet they have not notified the committee.

Pennsylvania, as usual, will send the largest representation of any State. Its full national guard of 3,600 men will be in line. New York city will send its crack organizations, the Seventh and the Sixty-ninth regiments, and probably Company "A" of the Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn.

The following organizations have notified the committee to reserve them positions in line: Georgia hussars, Monumental City guards, Baltimore rifles, Palmetto guards of Charleston, Cleveland troop, Alliance (O.) guards, and the Ft. Worth fencibles of Texas.

There is every probability that the inauguration of March 4, 1893, will surpass all its predecessors.

Among the Wide Range of Benefits

Conferred upon the invalid public by Hostetter's Stomach bitters, its good effects in cases where the kidneys and bladder are inactive, are conspicuous and amply proven. An imperfect discharge of the duties of these organs is the preliminary, if disregarded, of their dangerous disease. The bitters will forestall this and avert disaster. Experience has demonstrated this in numberless cases. Malarial, liver, stomach and bowel disorder also should be treated with the bitters.

PENSION REFORMS DEBATED.

Mr. Mutchler Makes a Strong Speech.

PARTISANSHIP TO BE ELIMINATED.

Democratic Ideas in Regard to Treatment of Veterans.

TRANSFER OF THE BUREAU TO WAR OFFICE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It was supposed that when the pension bill came up in the house to-day there would be a break in the routine, but there was not. Mr. Mutchler of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the bill, made a two hours' speech which, though bristling with statistics and delivered in his natural, courteous manner, did not attract close attention. Mr. Grout of Vermont spoke against the proposed revision of the pension laws. Mr. Tarsney of Missouri, who is one of the great stump orators of the house, failed to do himself justice. He read his speech. Mr. McKinney, who is said to be on the slate for commissioner of pensions, was also powerless to secure a silent audience. A bill which carries more than $166,000,000 was considered as though it carried no more than 166 cents.

MR. MUTCHLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mutchler said that the appropriation recommended was $166,460,000. It was proposed to amend so that the amount would be reduced to $166,090,000. The bill carried about $4,000,000 in excess of the amount that would be expended during the current fiscal year. This was the heaviest appropriation bill that had ever been before an American congress. During only three years in the history of the government were the expenditures for a single year greater than would be the expenditures during the next fiscal year. The committee on appropriations had come to the conclusion that there should be some retrenchment; that reform in the granting of pensions must begin somewhere, and that the time had come when that reform should be inaugurated. It was not the desire of the committee to deprive any Union soldier, who was deserving of a pension, of any pension that he now received. There was nothing in the bill that would take a penny from any pension that had been granted to a deserving soldier.

TRANSFER OF THE BUREAU.

The committee had recommended several amendments which it thought would institute a reform. The first, and he thought the most important, was that providing for the transfer of the pension bureau from the interior to the war department. Such a transfer would lessen the amount of money appropriated for pensions, and would not deprive a single deserving soldier of the pension which he now had or which he might hereafter obtain. The pension bureau could not be taken out of the arena of politics until it was put where political influence did not count.

Mr. Mutchler then proceeded so argue in support of the changes in the pension laws recommended by the committee on appropriations. There were, he said, thousands and many thousands of men who were on the pension rolls to-day who had made more money during the three months of their enlistment than they had ever earned before or since, and yet who had never heard the whistle of the bullet or the roar of artillery. As to the proposition that no pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities, he said that he did not desire to see any pension refusal to a foreigner who had been injured in fighting for the preservation of the Union. But a foreigner who had never gone into battle, who had gone home with his pocket full of money, ought not to be put on an equality with the American citizen. To support such a man abroad was an outrage.

THE TRANSFER OPPOSED.

Mr. Grout admitted that the amount of money required for the payment of pensions was a large one, but it must be remembered that the bulk of it was for invalid veterans or for widows of men who had laid down their lives for their country. He was opposed to the transfer of the pension bureau. He did not think that such a transfer would take the bureau out of the domain of politics. But he did believe that an appropriate amendment could be framed in that line which would be beneficial to the pensioner.

Mr. Tarsney, in speaking in favor of the proposed amendment, said that the man who hazarded his life for his country was a patriot, but that the man who hazarded his life in war for any government or in any cause under contract for his hire was a hireling merely, and every obligation of the employer ceased when the stipulated hire was paid. In the name of the hundreds of thousands of patriots who, in 1861 and 1862, not stopping to inquire what wage or bounty would be paid, impelled only by love of country and a sense of patriotic duty, went forth and hazarded their lives that the government might live, he denounced as impious the doctrine of contract relations between them and their government. The half million pensioners now on the roll did not constitute one-twentieth of the voting and taxpaying population of the country, and the others who bore the burdens of the system were becoming dissatisfied and discontented. They would not have the name of one deserving soldier stricken from the rolls, nor would they have his allowance reduced one farthing; but they had a right to protest against being taxed to support these who had no claim on the gratitude of the country.

Without closing the general debate the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

GENERAL WESSERT ANGRY.

Caustic Letter From the Grand Army Commander.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.—General A. C. Wessert, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., furnishes for publication a letter addressed to Congressman O'Neil of Massachussetts, in which he says:

"I notice in morning papers you quote me in approval of your proposed amendments to existing pension legislation affecting pensions of inmates of soldiers' homes. Later I received your letter of the 4th instant asking indorsement of some interview said to have been held with me on that specific point. Uncertain whether represented or misrepresented in that interview, I say to you that while I am in favor of legislation giving the major portion of the pension of an inmate of a home to his family, yet, if he has no family, I say let him have it all, even if it amounts to 50 cents per day. For your proposed amendments generally, as published, I have no favor. They are all calculated to restrict benefits heretofore accorded surviving veterans or their widows. Your restriction to less than $600 income per year is particularly obnoxious, because it requires public acknowledgment of poverty. Health and loyalty were all that Lincoln asked of us when you were a babe and we were battling to preserve a congress for you to sit in. I commend for your consideration the words of another son of Massachusetts, as he voiced the country's estimate of the services of the founders of the republic, who were survivors in his time. I prefer Webster. Your warfare on those who, in the providence of God, may become soldiers' widows, is utterly repugnant even to average manhood.

"In the body of which you are a member sits many a man who fought us, man-fashion, open and above board, front-face. Gordon, his face seamed with the track of Union lead. Butler, short one leg; Wheeler, the wild rider, who gave us so little rest, and that sturdy fighter, Moore of Texas. They were line-of-battle soldiers in time of war, but I hazard the prediction none of them could be induced to lead in such a fight as you are making. You cry out against the sum total of the annual appropriations for pensions, and capitalists and cowards comprise the majority of those who applaud. Figure the total on all pensions from 1865 to 1893 and it is little more than half the amount paid in the same time for interest to the bondholder. He bought his bond always below par, at times as low as 38. The men I now have the honor to command and their deceased comrades indorsed those bonds with their heart's blood, and by their valor put them on the road to par and at a premium in the financial marts of the world. With tremendous unanimity they stood for honest money in peace, insisting that Uncle Sam's promise to the bondholder should be redeemed at 100 cents on the dollar, with all interest and payable in gold.

"The next president of the United States goes into office, having been voted for by hundreds of thousands of veterans. I have no criticism for their course. The soldier earned the right to vote as he pleases, be it Democratic, Republican or Populist. If some of them, advanced in years, enfeebled by disease, see fit to totter to the polls and vote the mugwump ticket, that is their right, and I beg you to stop this warfare, which will drive them to lay aside their consideration of other matters germane to our system of government and tend to weld them into a nearly solid political mass. Your present course, persisted in, renders that nearly inevitable in my opinion."

NEW YORK FACTORIES.

Dangers From the Sweating Shops and Similar Establishments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—State Factory Inspector Connolly in his annual report for the past year says that a total of 9,068 different establishments have been inspected, employing 369,366 people, 127,289 of whom were women, of which number 48,020 were women under 21, and there were 14,011 children under 16 and over 14 years of age. There were less than 100 children under 14 years of age found employed during the year. The "anti-sweating" shop law of last year has been in operation for seven months, and the department has devoted a major portion of its time to enforcing its provisions. It has proved most salutary in checking the abuses which were daily growing greater in the crowded districts of New York and some other cities in the State. Some 60,000 are employed in these shops.

All ready-made clothing now sold, regardless of grade, is made up in the sweat shops, either wholly or partially. There are about 350 wholesale clothing manufacturers in New York city alone; and of these all but about 10 have their work done in tenements and sweat shops. Customs tailors, who charge high prices, are not above availing themselves of the cheap labor of the tenement houses. The cloak trade, which is a distinct branch of manufacture, relies almost solely upon the tenement house and sweat workers. It would appear like exaggeration to describe the excessive filth which is seen on every side in these houses.

The possibility of contagion breaking out in the quarters occupied by the sweaters may well be dreaded. The garments which they handle are widely distributed, and the appearance of cholera or typhus fever in one sweat shop may expose thousands of people remote from the locality of the disease.

There are a number of trades which are carried on with all the worst features of the sweating system, such as the making of hats, caps, suspenders, underwear, cigarettes, waists and neckwear.

BURGLARS MAKE A MISTAKE.

An Old Man Forces Them to Flee For Their Lives.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Feb. 16.—Harrison Shels, 85 years old, lives six miles north of this city with only himself and a housekeeper as occupants of his house. The old man is supposed to have money in his possession at all times. Sometime between midnight and daylight yesterday the house was entered by burglars. One man went inside while his companion did picket duty at the door. Old Mr. Shels was awakened and attacked the visitor with a corn-cutter. The burglar was forced to fight for his life, but the old man made him give ground, and wounded him terribly with the ugly weapon he wielded. That the burglar had one or or both arms crippled is evidenced by the fact that he was unable to hold a pistol with which to shoot Shels. Finally he fled the premises closely pursued by the old man with the corn-cutter.

During the melee the housekeeper ran to the house of a neighbor, gasping out the statement that old Mr. Sheis was being murdered. The neighbor ran to his assistance, and just as the old man had driven the burglars off the field he ran up against the neighbor. Unable to see who it was, he attacked the neighbor with an ax. The neighbor was knocked down, and in another instant would have been brained had not the housekeeper reached the old man in time to seize his raised ax and scream the name of the man she had called to his assistance.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

It Will Continue the Agitation For Amnesty to Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—At a special meeting of the Irish National League of America, held in Chicago last week, the report of the peace committee was unanimously adopted and an address was issued by the council to the officers and members of the league and to all friends of Ireland.

"Organize in every city and town and village," the address says, "and demonstrate to the world that you men have not forgotten the prisoners or the evicted. The stern necessity for such action is emphasized by the callous pronouncement of Home Secretary Asquith, that the prisoners would receive no consideration and no indulgence from any British government."

WOUNDED HIS OPPONENT.

Another Duel Fought by Two French Legislators.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Norbert de Benoit, deputy from Aveyron and M. Marie-Emile Goussot, deputy from St. Denis, in consequence of remarks made by Goussot in the chamber of deputies yesterday. The two men fought with swords, although Benoit is considerably older, being about 55 years of age, while Goussot is only a little over 30. Benoit proved himself the better swordsman of the two, and succeeded in wounding his opponent.

THERE is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

PRETTY TOUGH SENTENCES.

Five of the Panama Swindlers Provided For.

THE JUDGE GIVES THEM A RAKING.

All Will Have to Go to Prison and Pay Heavy Fines.

GREAT CROWDS AT THE COURT ROOM

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The expectation that the sentences of the prisoners in the Panama trial would be delivered this afternoon brought eager crowds to the court of appeals building before 11 o'clock this morning. Presiding Judge Perivier read the decision after having dismissed the prisoners' plea that they should benefit by the statute of limitations. The charge of fraudulent proceedings against Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henry Cottu and Marius Fontane was held to be proved. On this point the judgment referred to the company's methods in issuing loans, the mendacious official bulletins, and the persistent puffing done by the press at the instance of the directors. These practices, the judgment stated, when not directly originated or indorsed by the directors, had been connived at by them. Ferdinand de Lesseps, aided and abetted by his son, Charles, M. Cottu and M. Fontane, had persistently concealed the operations of the canal company in order that the quotation of shares might not be affected unfavorably. The directors had dealt with underwriting syndicates, which, as far as their utility was concerned, were fictitious and were known to be fictitious. In underwriting loans these syndicates had taken upon themselves no risks and yet they had received enormous sums from the company. The expenses necessarily attendant upon the issue of loans had been grossly exaggerated by the directors, and this exaggeration also constituted a fraudulent act.

The plea of the defendants, that the directors were not amenable because the loan especially in question had not succeeded, the decision pronounced worthless. Their fraudulent intent was proved by the fact that the sums paid to Baron de Reinach, Hugo Oberndoerffer and others could not be regarded as having been subscribed for the purposes to which they were put.

In dealing with Gustave Eiffel's breach of trust the decision said that M. Eiffel had received 120,000,000 francs for the construction of ten locks and had promised to complete them by 1890. The evidence had shown that he had not even purchased the specified materials necessary for the construction of these locks; in fact he had bought in France, all told, but 1,223,000 francs' worth of materials. He had pretended, furthermore, to fulfill the obligations he had undertaken, while in reality he was simply misappropriating the funds. In conclusion Judge Perivier read these sentences:

Ferdinand de Lesseps, five years imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.

Charles de Lesseps, five years imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.

Marius Fontane, two years imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.

Henry Cottu, two years imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.

Gustave Eiffel, two years imprisonment and 20,000 francs fine.

Immediately after the reading of the sentences M. Eiffel left the court room with his counsel, whom he instructed to appeal. Charles de Lesseps and Marius Fontane remained under arrest. Both looked haggard and disheartened as they departed with Henry Cottu for the office of the public prosecutor.

Charles de Lesseps sent a telegram to Lachesnaye informing Madame de Lesseps of the result of the trial. Madame de Lesseps probably will not communicate the news to her husband unless compelled by circumstances to do so. The general belief is that the sentence will never be executed against him.

The fines imposed were the utmost legal penalty, but they will not prevent action at law to recover the money squandered. The only possible appeal from the decision given to-day is one of the court of cassation for the revision of the sentence. The excitement caused by the announcement of the sentences in the parliamentary lobbies, on the streets and in the cafes surpassed anything of the kind since the opening of the Panama investigation. The newspaper booths were besieged by crowds fighting for the successive special editions. The complete absence of sympathy for Charles de Lesseps has been especially noteworthy.

The heavy sentences have vindicated the administration of justice, but they have failed to restore confidence in the political world. The immediate consequence of the trial is likely to be the cessation of investigation while the panicky feeling will continue. The government is expected to call for a vote of confidence on Saturday or Monday. The prevalent opinion is that the Ribot cabinet will be permitted to remain in office until the budget shall have been voted.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

While THE POST does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a remedy for a trifling ailment, which, if not checked, would often result in serious illness.

THE POST has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a case of household remedies costing $1 by insured mail, which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the full directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills compounded from regular prescriptions of the best New York physicians:

100 Constipation Pills,
100 Dyspeptic Pills,
100 Iron Pills,
100 Little Cathartic Pills,
100 Quinine Pills, 2 grains each,
100 Liver Pills.

The first gently moves the bowels; the cathartic moves them actively; the iron pill builds up the system. The ordinary druggist would charge $4 at least for the above.

There are certain prescriptions now universally used in special cases and these can be had by insured mail as follows:

150 Malarial Pills, used where quinine fails, $1.

200 Tonic Pills for nervous prostration and brain fag, for overworked and overworried, $1.

250 Skin Pills to remove cause of pimples, boils and similar eruptions, $1.

250 Pepsin Tablets, to aid digestion, $1.

200 Diarrhea Pills, the universal remedy in pill form, $1.

150 Nervous Pills, for hysteria and the like; calms and soothes the nerves, $1.

250 Cold Tablets, which, if taken in season, will break up almost any cold, $1.

150 Kidney Pills, which gently stimulate that organ to do its work and relieve urinary troubles in old and young, $1.

100 Headache Pills which cure, in four cases out of five, any headache, $1.

A sample packet of the foregoing nine remedies, containing 25 headache pills, and 50 of each of the others, will be sent by insured mail for $1.

For those using quinine a special packet of 100 two-grain and 100 three-grain pills is put up. This is the best and highest priced quinine in the market, and will be sent to any subscriber for $1.

A bottle of effective and agreeable cough syrup is also put up. It contains 150 doses and will be sent to any subscriber for 65 cents.

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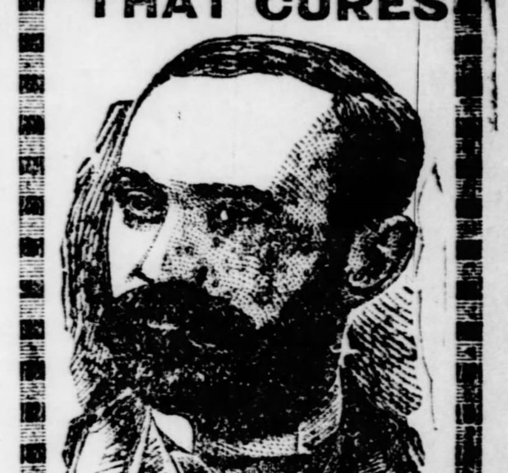

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

PENSION REFORM.

The majority of the house committee on appropriations has attached to the pension appropriation bill of $166,000,000 important reforms in the administration of the pension system, and if the question can be lifted above party much good will be achieved by their adoption. We regret, however, that non-partisan reform does not appear probable, as the Republican congressmen, no doubt in anticipation of the uncertain quantity called "political capital," seem disposed to make a political question of any change in the pension laws in the direction of reforming their admitted abuses. This is to be regretted, and we do not believe it fairly indicates the sentiment of the thinking and intelligent members of that party.

In reporting the pension bill Mr. MUTCHLER of this State, in charge of it, said it covered "the heaviest appropriation that had ever been before an American congress, and only three years in the history of the government were the expenditures for a single year greater than would be expenditures during the next fiscal year." Referring to the proposed pension reforms, he said "it was not the desire of the committee to deprive a Union soldier who was deserving of a pension of any pension he now received. There was nothing in the bill that would take a penny from any pension that had been granted to a deserving soldier."

One of the changes proposed in the pension laws by the committee is that hereafter no widow shall receive a pension if she married the soldier more than five years after his discharge from the army. This would put an end to the scandalous custom, much in vogue at the soldiers' homes, of young women marrying old ex-soldiers simply to draw a widow's pension after the soon-expected and desired death of her husband. A case was recently reported of a woman of 20 marrying a veteran of 80, who was almost on his death bed. A few months after he died, and she will be a pensioner at the rate of $8 a month for the remainder of her life. The marriage of young and old female adventurers to venerable pensioners for the sake of the widow's pension is becoming disgustingly common about the soldiers' homes. Many funny stories are told about it, but they are not pleasant to hear.

Another amendment proposes to exclude from pensions under the disability act all persons who are not disabled from manual labor and who are in receipt of an income of more than $600 a year. This would end a pension scandal, of which almost every well-informed citizen has a personal knowledge, of well-to-do and even wealthy men getting a place on the pension rolls under the vague provisions of the disability act. It only requires 60 days enlistment, and an elastic conscience in the way of making affidavits. Probably the most important change of the proposed law is to transfer the pension bureau from the politicians of the interior department to the soldiers of the war department, with the abolition of the local pension agencies and the payment of pensioners directly from the treasury department at Washington.

None of the changes proposed will take a penny from deserving veterans who come within the proper lines of government aid, but that it will result in dropping thousands who have no right on the pension rolls is very probable. That is what the people, and especially the deserving pensioners and all high-minded survivors of the war, believe in. It is a modest statement, and quite within bounds, that 20 per cent or one-fifth of those on the pension rolls have no right there, and only got there by fraudulent pretense, backed by bogus witnesses and affidavits. Pension reform is to purge the rolls of frauds, and not to throw a straw in the way of deserving veterans.

A GREAT PENNSYLVANIAN.

A subscriber, indignant at a scandalous and malignant attack on Mr. BUCHANAN in the *Gazette* the other day, desires THE POST to say something that will meet the case. It is hardly worth while. That distinguished Pennsylvanian had qualities latter-day Republicans, who worship at the shrine of CAMERON and QUAY, are not able to comprehend. As a leading lawyer of the State, an honored and useful representative and senator in congress, as secretary of state, and minister to Russia and England, and finally as president of the United States, Mr. BUCHANAN's long and eventful life was pure and spotless as to his public and personal conduct in and out of office. In that respect it could be safely held up as a model to the youth of the country. That is something that should count in the estimate of a public man. Possibly it was some idea of this kind that induced Mr. JOHN CESSNA to propose that the legislature of Mr. BUCHANAN's native State should honor his humble birthplace in the mountains of Franklin county by a memorial. The proposition came from a leading and generally very extreme Republican, and it merely illustrates the pitiful and mean partisanship of the *Gazette* that it should make Mr. CESSNA's kindly move the excuse for letting off its bile. A paper that deifies QUAY could hardly understand BUCHANAN.

It is the fashion, or rather was until its injustice was made manifest to censure Mr. BUCHANAN for not staying the tide of secession and "saving the Union" between the election and inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. He was powerless to do anything else than see Mr. LINCOLN safely inaugurated and the reins of government deposited in his hands. This he did. And "things" were allowed to drift under LINCOLN and SEWARD, precisely as under BUCHANAN and BLACK, until the guns of Sumpter woke the people from their fool's paradise. Then there was a grand transformation scene, all within the space of a single day, and the country, North and South, commenced making history on new lines. No one man was able to stay this mighty revolution. It had to be fought out just as it was. Right as well as might prevailed.

A LOAD TO CARRY.

We have always maintained that the division in congress and the country on the silver question was on sectional rather than political lines, and the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, after much travail, has at last reached the same conclusion. It is idle to discuss which party is held to the greatest responsibility, as the silver legislation in the direction of free coinage that has been enacted could not have been secured without the co-operation of large numbers of both parties. The West and South is for the most liberal silver laws, while the Eastern and Middle States are in opposition. Even our Pennsylvania Republican senators have been divided on the question, Mr. QUAY opposing and Mr. CAMERON favoring free coinage.

That the Republican party is responsible for the Sherman law cannot be questioned. The *Gazette* argues that it was to prevent the more radical measure of free coinage. That may have been the motive of some of its supporters, but the facts remain that it had the votes of twelve or fifteen Republican senators from the West, who are the most zealous supporters of free coinage in the senate. But let that pass. The operation of the law is declared to be in the highest degree dangerous in that it is driving gold out of the country and bringing us nearer the silver standard. A bill for its repeal has been before congress this week, and the facts bear out the statement that in the senate and the house it has been defeated and action delayed for probably a year by the votes of Republican senators and representatives, who have denounced the law as dangerous and made loud proclamation that they were in favor of its prompt repeal. Their excuse has been that they wanted to put the incoming administration "in a hole" by compelling Mr. CLEVELAND to call an extra session of congress and wrestle with the question the best way he knew how, in the hope of gaining party advantage for the Republicans. It was counted "good politics," and boldly avowed as such. The honesty and patriotism of such a course is open to question, especially as the law to be repealed was one for which Mr. CLEVELAND and the Democratic party were in no way responsible, and which the Republican party devised and made a law. Whether the calamities prophesied as a result of the Sherman law be realized or not is in the future; but one thing is certain, and that is the tremendous fact that Republican congressmen, professing to believe the law a dangerous one, are responsible for the failure of congress at this session to repeal it. No secret is made that they acted as they did in the hope of embarrassing Mr. CLEVELAND at the outset of his administration by a Republican law admitted to be dangerous, but given a new lease of life for the "politics" there was in it. To suppose that the American people will not thoroughly understand "this little game" is to set them down as very dull indeed.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The more prominent features of Mr. GLADSTONE's home rule bill were set forth in his great speech of Monday. The text of the bill has not yet appeared. There is every indication that when the final test comes it will have the united support of the English liberals and the Irish home rule members. This would insure a majority of about forty for the bill. The new Parnellite members will hardly venture to endanger the bill by antagonizing it, although they may desire to go on the record as demanding greater concessions. Some of the English Democrats, like LABOUCHERE, desire to make a test of their more radical notions, by ingrafting them on the bill. They favor only one branch for the Irish legislature, a principle that finds favor with European liberals of the advanced type. Mr. SEXTON, the strongest of the Irish members, indorses the bill as better on the whole than the bill of 1886, on which Mr. GLADSTONE was defeated. WILLIAM O'BRIEN says the bill is "a noble and sufficient settlement," and that the Irish members "can heartily recommend Irish acceptance of the measure." Accounts from the Irish cities show that the bill is received with great enthusiasm, and that GLADSTONE, more than ever, is the idol of the people.

Even the Tories admit the bill to be more sagaciously drawn than the first measure. The reservations to the imperial government, very much resembling the powers conferred on the federal government by the constitution of the United States, would seem to be ample to destroy the "secession" argument of which the Tories have hitherto made great use. This leaves the narrow sectarian cry of the Ulster bigots as the most formidable element of opposition. The bill protects the people of Ulster, as it does all other Irish people, against any encroachments on their religious rights as fully as do the American constitutions, federal and State, guarantee absolute religious freedom in this country. We don't see what more could be desired if the Ulster opposition is an honest one, which we take the liberty of doubting.

Recurring to the principal features of the bill, as laid down by Mr. GLADSTONE, we find that the executive power is reposed in a viceroy, appointed by the crown for six years. He will be assisted by a ministry responsible to the Irish parliament, just as the English ministry is responsible to the commons. The Irish parliament will consist of two branches; the first a council of 48 members, holding office for eight years and elected by a constituency having certain property qualifications; the second a legislative assembly of 103 members, chosen by a near approach to universal male suffrage. In cases of disagreement between the two houses—a deadlock—they are required to meet together and decide the fate of the bill. Appeals as to the legality of the acts of the Irish parliament lie to a judicial committee of the privy council, "the only approach we can make," Mr. Gladstone says, "to the supreme court of the United States." The Irish members will remain in the English parliament, reduced from 103 to 80, but restricted in their right to vote on questions purely British.

A very interesting part of the plan is that relating to Ireland's contribution to the imperial budget. Of the taxes now collected in Ireland, she will contribute $11,750,000 to the British or imperial budget, and $2,500,000 will be allowed her from taxes hitherto collected to commence housekeeping, or "start on her mission," as Mr. GLADSTONE puts it.

As this plan will work itself out after the lapse of a few years, Ireland will hold very much the same relation to the imperial government that the States of the American Union now hold to the government of the United States. Ireland will be supreme in all local affairs, but in national and international matters a part of the British empire. What more can any practical home ruler desire. Irish independence, talked of sometimes, is an idle dream.

IS IT A NEW DEPARTURE?

Some of the independent papers find in the appointment of Judge JACKSON by Mr. HARRISON, and Mr. CLEVELAND's tender of the state department and its acceptance by Judge GRESHAM, evidence of the breakup of the old parties. This is rushing to conclusions with a vengeance. Such appointments a few years ago, it is declared, would have been impossible. But the fact is that LINCOLN, GRANT and HAYES selected as cabinet ministers men who had opposed their election. It is true that there has been a great abatement of the bitterness of the party strife the last few years, but that does not indicate a "breakup" of parties. It marks the fact that sensible people no longer consider the tenure of power by one or the other of the great political parties as a grave peril to the institutions, or even the prosperity of the country. It is a recognition of the fact that we are all Americans, and each in his own way is meeting the duties of citizenship as best he can. Differ as we may as to the principles and politics of government, the "breakup" of the great political parties would be a misfortune, at least until we knew what was going to take their place.

The Democratic party, like the Republican, has suffered from the narrowness of party spirit. It was an incident of the bitter conflicts of the past. Mr. CLEVELAND's selection of Judge GRESHAM shows a purpose to broaden and liberalize his administration and the policy of the party. The two are very closely connected, and cannot be separated. In the country there are one or two millions of voters upon whom party ties rest very lightly or don't exist. This was shown at the late election, not only by the million of votes cast for General WEAVER, but by the light vote polled in most States of the Union. In a number of the great States, while Mr. HARRISON's vote fell off from 1888, Mr. CLEVELAND's vote showed only a slight increase. As one paper expresses it, enough voters to have turned the scale are in "a waiting attitude." The appointment of Judge GRESHAM is in the nature of an invitation to these "waiting voters" that they will find a welcome in the Democratic party. It is on the same line as the calling of Mr. STANTON, who had opposed LINCOLN's election and been a member of BUCHANAN's cabinet, to the council board of LINCOLN, replacing the objectionable CAMERON, as well as other appointments of what were then known as "war Democrats." The same policy was taken up by the Republicans in most of the Northern States. Most of the Democratic recruits they then gathered on war issues came back to the Democratic party on the force bill and the issue of tariff reform. Mr. CLEVELAND would broaden the Democratic party to hold on to such important States as Wisconsin and Illinois, and encourage the unmistakable drift to the Democratic party that we see in other States, notably in Ohio and California, where the parties are evenly balanced. Mr. CLEVELAND has demonstrated in other matters that he is the most sagacious and wisest of political leaders. We accept the appointment of Judge GRESHAM as an illustration of the same great qualities. And then, all this aside, neither Democrat nor Republican ventures to suggest that Judge GRESHAM is not admirably qualified for the post to which he has been called.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"MY views on tariff reform," says Judge ALLEN, the new senator from Nebraska, "are identical with those of GROVER CLEVELAND." That is satisfactory. A majority of the senate is assured for tariff reform without counting certain Western Republicans who are inclining that way. There is not much difference of opinion on the tariff question west of the Mississippi.

THE elder DE LESSEPS, the idol of France a little while ago, over eighty years of age and the hero of the Suez canal, gets a sentence of five years' imprisonment for his part in the Panama swindle. His son, CHARLES, gets the same, and EIFFEL of tower fame is sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The court finds all the defendants guilty of swindling and breach of trust.

SENATOR QUAY and Governor PATTISON are in happy accord in demanding that the blue laws of 1794 shall be maintained in all their rigidity as relates to Sunday observance. Thus do extremes meet. There will be no legislation in congress to open the exposition on Sunday, or in Harrisburg for the benefit of the Sunday papers or the druggists. We live in an era of perfect righteousness.

A FLOUR trust, in which all the great millers of Minnesota, the other Western States and Western New York, have gone into the combine, is the last in the way of trusts. The regulation of prices and economy in production, all in "the interest of consumers," is of course the patriotic purpose in view. These poor people who form the trusts in the line of philanthropy never think of themselves.

THE *Gazette* in discussing the responsibility for the continuance of the Sherman law loses sight of the fact that repeal was defeated by the votes of Republicans who had avowed their opposition to this particular law and yet voted (or did not vote) to retain it for the patriotic purpose of putting Mr. CLEVELAND "in a hole." The morality of such action need not be debated, especially if the country is in the peril from the continuance of the law that Republican leaders and the business interests generally declare it to be.

THE Populists and the Republicans of the Kansas legislature have reached the point of violence, and a conflict is impending that recalls the buckshot war in Pennsylvania, over fifty years ago, over a divided legislature. The Populist governor has called out the military to suppress the lawlessness of the Republicans, and the Republicans are enlisting railroad employes to resist the governor and his troops. Both sides have reached a pitch of anger that makes bloodshed very probable. And both sides are in the wrong. The Democrats have no part in the picnic.

THE Republicans are taking comfort in claiming Judge GRESHAM as of their party. If to have opposed the McKinley law and the force bill, supported Governor PALMER for the United States senate two years ago, and to have voted for and given his influence to the election of Mr. CLEVELAND last November makes a man a Republican, then undoubtedly Judge GRESHAM is of that faith. It strikes us that when he declared for CLEVELAND's election a few months ago our Republican friends were in great haste to unload the judge, declaring him to have always been a "Democratic free trader."

IT appears that the Pennsylvania delegation to the Minneapolis convention, when in Chicago last June, thought of Judge GRESHAM as a very likeiy man to defeat the nomination of Mr. HARRISON. So they sent a representative of their views to call on the judge. He told them in the first place they could not defeat Mr. HARRISON at the coming convention. He then defined his own principles on the tariff and "came out flat-footed for tariff reform." He said he was a Democrat on the tariff question, and "entertaining such views could not be a Republican candidate for president." Judge GRESHAM will yet blossom as an original Democrat.

THE governor of Texas in a special message to the legislature advises specific measures to check mob violence and lynch law. General denunciation has very little effect, and the governor suggests that in prosecutions against mobs the State be allowed a change of venue, and the executive be empowered to remove any sheriff "when a prisoner is taken from the jail or from himself, or from any officer or lawful authority in his presence, and is put to death by a mob." The governor also proposes that the county where lynching takes place shall be held responsible in heavy damages to the relatives of any victim of mob violence. These measures would abate the resort to lynch law.

THE South is pretty well grounded in its political faith. The same may be said of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. But west of the Pennsylvania line there is great political unrest, and the people are in an uncertain state of mind. Ohio is a toss-up, while Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin are pretty thoroughly Democratic. The other Western and Mountain States, through to the Pacific, are the doubtful political quantities. Will not Judge GRESHAM in the cabinet have a great influence in determining their political future? The Populists, whose strength lies in these States, and who polled over a million votes, would have been glad to have had Judge GRESHAM for their presidential candidate. It seems to us his identification with the Cleveland administration will have a great influence on these voters. It will draw them to the Democratic party. It is getting further away from the obsolete issues of the past and facing the future.

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

HOKE SMITH NOW.

Mr. Cleveland Has Announced Him For the Interior Portfolio.

SETTLED IT ALL AT ONE MEETING.

The Georgian Will Make a Strong Cabinet Officer.

DID MUCH FOR TARIFF REFORM.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Mr. Cleveland announced the name of the fifth member of his cabinet this evening. It is that of Hoke Smith of Georgia for secretary of the interior. In making the announcement, Mr. Cleveland said: "I met Mr. Hoke Smith of Georgia in my office in New York to-day. He called at my request. I offered him the position of secretary of the interior. He accepted. I wish to say that I have not written him or received any letters or communications from him and that to-day was the first time I have seen him since election."

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—President-elect Cleveland to-day made a formal tender of the office of secretary of the interior in his cabinet to Hoke Smith of Georgia, and it was accepted. Your correspondent is authorized both by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Smith to make this announcement, which finally settles the matter. Mr. Smith, during his various visits to New York since the election, had only once called upon the president-elect, and that in a formal way. The acquaintance between the president-elect and his new secretary of the interior is of short duration. They had never met until about two weeks before the election, when Mr. Smith, happening to be in New York upon legal business, called by arrangement at Mr. Cleveland's house in Fifty-first street and had his first interview with him. The new cabinet officer had never spoken to the president-elect about the gossip connecting his name with the office until this morning.

Mr. Smith is a native of Newton, N. C., where he was born in September, 1855. His father was a well-known teacher in North Carolina, in spite of the fact that he was a Northern man. His mother is a sister of General Hoke of Georgia, one of the distinguished generals in the Confederate service. Mr. Smith spent the first 17 years of his life in his native State. He taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar at Atlanta in 1873. By the time he was 25 years old he was in command of a practice equal to that of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers of his State. From the beginning he showed an interest in political questions, and when he reached his majority he was chairman of the Democratic committee of the county in which Atlanta is situated.

MR. SMITH'S RAPID RISE.

Until 1887 Mr. Smith kept up his interest both in politics and in his profession. During the latter year he bought and reorganized the Atlanta *Journal*, now one of the most successful papers in the South. Prior to that time it had never been found possible to found a paper in opposition to the *Constitution*. Mr. Smith neither edited nor managed his paper, but he did give it a distinct personality. Very soon thereafter Mr. Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 appeared and at once attracted the opposition of many Democratic papers of Georgia, where the protection sentiment was much stronger than in any other State in the South. From that time he gave more of his personal attention to the editorial management of the paper, and put it aggressively into the fight for tariff reform and in support of Mr. Cleveland. As a result of this work the low tariff men swept the State, and when in 1888 Mr. Smith presided over the convention to choose delegates to St. Louis the tariff-reform message was heartily indorsed, and the older elements of the party who had been in the habit of going to national conventions were left at home.

Since that time Mr. Smith's paper has struggled earnestly against the subtreasury and free coinage heresies, and was ready early last year to enter upon the fight for Mr. Cleveland's nomination. In no State of the South was this more bitterly opposed than in Georgia, and no man from the South took a more active part, both in the management of the State convention in Georgia and in the national convention at Chicago, than did the coming secretary of the interior.

HIS SPLENDID CAMPAIGN WORK.

After the nomination Mr. Smith made speeches in every part of Georgia, going everywhere on his own account without the intervention of the State committee, paying his own expenses and conducting a campaign in support of tariff reform. In North Carolina and in Alabama, where the heresies proclaimed by the Farmers Alliance had taken deep hold, he went as the representative of the Democratic platform, standing squarely upon the doctrine that the Sherman act should be repealed and that of all people those who raised cotton were pre-eminently interested in a currency that should be good everywhere.

In a letter to Senator Gordon commending his efforts to secure Mr. Smith's appointment for a place in the cabinet, L. E. Bleckley, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, said: "There are three mental qualifications without which no lawyer could be truly great. They are acuteness, breadth and strength. Mr. Smith possesses all three in a marked and unusual degree. My belief is that I have never come in contact with a legal mind superior to his. I first began to notice him closely when he appeared before the supreme court in 1875. His arguments were vigorous, acute and exhaustive, without being lengthy or tedious. Nothing in them was more noticeable than the blending of common with legal sense. He has continued to be eminently practical in thought and work. From that time I have marked his growth and progress, and I regard him as among the foremost and the best. His professional demeanor and deportment are of the highest order."

Mr. Smith has been successful as a business man as well as in his profession, having accumulated a fortune of about $300,000. Mr. Smith married the youngest daughter of General T. R. R. Cobb and is closely related to many of the leading families throughout the Southern States.

Mr. Smith to-night returned to Georgia where he will appear in court on Friday and at once begin the work of closing up his private business in order to be ready for the work in Washington.

CLEVELAND'S CALLERS YESTERDAY.

Besides seeing Mr. Smith, Mr. Cleveland, who spent the entire day at his office yesterday, was visited by Colonel Lamont and by ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio. He did not have time to see general callers, and returned to Lakewood on the afternoon train.

The silver question continues to attract interest. Judge Lambert Tree, who was Mr. Cleveland's minister to Russia in his former administration, to-day said: "A halt must be called in buying silver or the most serious trouble awaits us. It is not at all improbable that if gold continues to go out of the treasury we will have to take extraordinary measures to replenish our reserves or witness the refusal of the government to pay its promises in gold. The result would be that gold would be put at a premium immediately. This thing of making a parity between gold and silver is a difficult feat for congress to accomplish. Whether it will become necessary for congress to convene at a date earlier than December depends on what the future develops and how severe may be the necessity."

GUFFEZ'S ANGRY VISITORS.

His Production Purchase Arouses Oil Men.

Colonel J. M. Guffey's accepted bid for the Wheeling Gas Company's oil production Tuesday, continued to come in for a very large share of the local producers attention yesterday. Notwithstanding the persistent denial of the National Transit people that their company was in any way involved in the deal, the impression prevailed that National Transit money had paid for the oil and that Colonel Guffey had played the role of agent, rather than that of purchaser.

Yesterday morning a body of producers presented themselves at the colonel's office on Sixth avenue. They were mad and wanted satisfaction. If he had paid the Wheeling Gas Company 67 cents for its production they could not understand why their own oil was not just as valuable and desirable. The colonel's explanation did not appease their wrath in the slightest. "It was a lame defense," said an oil man who was present.

When the visiting producers left a settlement of the difficulty had not been effected. Later they held a council of war in an office on Fourth avenue and another visit to Colonel Guffey's headquarters was proposed. The suggestion was not carried into effect, however.

Colonel Guffey yesterday evening made the following statement concerning the transaction:

"Competition in the oil business has been confined entirely to the seaboard; the transporter, the manufacturer, the exporter and the consumer were struggling for advantage over each other, while the oil producer was not considered. My desire has been for some time to bring this competition into the field, where it might be of benefit to the producer. To do this we must have competition between transporters. Some of my associates and myself, owning and controlling a large amount of the production of the McDonald field, where we had competing pipe lines whose policy seemed to be not to antagonize each other, concluded that if we could make oil scarce between these companies we might induce some competition for the product; and not alone there, but all over the whole country. I have reason to believe that we as associated producers in these properties could all come to this conclusion, but we failed to all agree.

"Among the production talked about was that of the Venture Oil Company, owned by the Wheeling Natural Gas Company, a corporation of which I am a stockholder, a director and an officer. When the proposition was submitted to the executive committee, composed of five members, of which only four were present, we had a tie vote. The board of directors was then called together, and unfortunately when the vote was taken resulted in a tie. A resolution was then offered and passed to the effect that the production of the Venture Oil Company, until the first day of April, be sold at auction.

"I was very much opposed to this kind of business, as it looked selfish and demoralizing to the trade, but the resolution passed and the pipe lines were notified of the proposed sale. The Southwest Pennsylvania pipe lines refused to bid; the Producer's pipe line had no reason to bid, and that left but one bidder, and as I had started out with the hope of influencing the management of the Venture Oil Company, that my idea was the proper one for the benefit of the stockholders, and having failed to do that I concluded that there should be two bidders for this oil, and as it got to a point in the management of the company where I could have my views prevail I exercised that right and succeeded in breaking the tie vote. Had I not been a member of the directory and executive committee, under the circumstances connected with the tie vote, I would not have been a bidder for this oil.

There has been so much talk on the streets and other places respecting this transaction that I make this explanation that the facts may be known."

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines Monday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 24,885 barrels; shipments, 19,551 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 17,347 barrels; outside McDonald, runs, 6,524 barrels; total, 23,871 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 3,364 barrels; shipments, 253 barrels. Lima—Runs, 43,558 barrels; shipments, 65,552 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 20,630 barrels; shipments, 1,823 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 9,104 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 17,231 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 6,939 barrels; receipts from other lines none; total, 6,939 barrels; deliveries, 10,751 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 6,120 barrels; total, 60,124 barrels; average, 4,294 barrels; shipments, none; total, 105,529 barrels; average, 7,523 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 57c; highest, 57¼c; lowest, 56⅞c; closing, 57⅛c. Sales, 20,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A further increase in the speculative activity in petroleum certificates was apparent to-day and prices were further advanced. At the consolidated board it opened up ⅛ at 57c and though afterwards retiring to 56¾c rose to 57⅛c and closed at that price bid, a gain of 1c. At the stock exchange 6,000 barrels changed hands at 56¾@56⅞c. The close was strong and active at 57⅛c; sales, 52,000 barrels.

Democrats, Turn Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

NORTH SEWICKLEY,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA., Feb. 14.

The nominations made at the Warnock schoolhouse on Friday, February 10, 1893, they claim is a Citizens ticket. We would ask our Democratic friends if they cannot see the scheme. The ticket nominated, with the exception of two small offices, is a straight Republican ticket. Now we would ask the Democrats of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, to turn out on next Tuesday, the 21st, with their shoulders to the wheel, and we can elect the straight Democratic ticket as nominated.

GESS.

Another Meeting.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The State Sabbath conference had another meeting to-night at Grace M. E. church, presided over by Rev. Dr. McAllister. Deputy Attorney General Stranahan, and Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, editor of the New York *Mail and Express*, made addresses in favor of the law of 1794.

The Quarantine Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President to-day approved the national quarantine bill, officially known as "an act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service."

STOP THAT CONSTANT HACKING by removing the irritation in the throat, and subduing any inflammation that may exist there, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a long established remedy for throat and lung troubles, of 50 years popularity.

HALF THE CABINET.

Mr. Cleveland Announces Four Members of His Official Family.

GRESHAM OF ILLINOIS AT THE HEAD.

Carlisle, Lamont and Bissell the Three Other Members.

TWO FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 16.—Mr. Cleveland officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet through the Associated Press Tuesday evening. They are:

Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, secretary of state.

John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of finance;

Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war;

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, postmaster general.

On making the announcements Mr. Cleveland said:

"There is no need of any mystery in regard to the cabinet and it is useless to speculate and indulge in guesswork. I shall make no secret of the matter, but shall announce the names of gentlemen selected to fill the positions as fast as I receive their acceptance and permission to make the matter public."

Mr. Cleveland would say nothing in regard to the other positions or the men who have been mentioned in connection with them. It is evident that Hoke Smith, Hilary A. Herbert and others who have been mentioned are still under consideration. A conference which will probably settle Mr. Smith's chances one way or the other will be held at Mr. Cleveland's office in New York some day this week. Senator Gordon and other Southerners will be present. Mr. Cleveland does not care to say what day he will visit the city, as he desires to meet only the men who have an appointment with him, and thus be able to dispose of important matters without interruption.

Mr. Cleveland had a social visit from Mr. Cadwalader of Philadelphia to-day. This is Mr. Cadwalader's second visit inside of a week. He is supposed to have an interest in the selection of a Philadelphian whose name he carefully guards from the public. Senator John Martin of Kansas and Dr. S. J. Neely of the same State had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland to-day. They put in a strong claim for a representation in the cabinet from Kansas. Senator Martin is the first Democratic senator ever sent to Washington from his State. He urged the selection of ex-Governor J. W. Glick and left Lakewood in a happy frame of mind as to the chances of his candidate. He said that Mr. Cleveland informed him that Judge Gresham had not been selected to temporarily fill the place of secretary of state until Minister E. J. Phelps finishes with the Bering sea controversy, but has been selected for good.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 14.—A *Times* Washington special says it is stated there that the secretaryship of the navy is to go to Connecticut, and that ex-Congressman Carlos French of Seymour is to be a member of Mr. Cleveland's official family. The report gives great satisfaction. The Connecticut contingent here, the dispatch says, and all classes who know Mr. French, express themselves as highly pleased over the prospect of his entry into the cabinet.

FORTY-FOUR CREMATED.

A TERRIBLE DISASER AT DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Out of 48 Inmates of a County Home Only Four Escape.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 9.—The county insane asylum four miles from here was burned to-night and 44 lives were lost. When Watchman Wm. Cheevey made his 10 o'clock round into the asylum he found the fire coming out of the cell occupied by Lafamitane, a woman, and gave the alarm. William Driscoll, the keeper, with his family, lived in the building, and he at once broke the locks of the 54 cells and tried to get the inmates out. Then he got his wife and two children out. Of the 48 inmates only four escaped. They were William Twombly, Rose Sanderson, William Daly and Frank Donshon.

The latter walked two miles in a blinding snowstorm with only his shirt on to William Horne's house, where he was taken care of. Those who were burned were:

ROBERT DIONE of Salmon Falls.
MARY FOUNTAIN of Great Falls.
FRANK KNUTTER of Rochester.
WM. CHESLEY of Durham.
MRS. ROBERTS of Great Falls and a year-old child.
LESTER JONES of Farmington.
OWEN MALLER of Great Falls.
MICHAEL CASEY of Dover.
FRANK ROWE of Great Falls.
CHARLES LIBBY of Great Falls.
FRANK PAGE of Rochester.
WM. FILLES of Great Falls.
FRANK SPRIGGIN of Dover.
HARRY KIMBALL of Dover.
JULIA KEIL of Dover.
MRS. MARY LAVINE of Salmon Falls.
MRS. MARY McCLINTOCK of Dover.
MAGGIE WHITE of Great Falls.
ANN CARR of Rolling Ford.
MARY NUTTER of Rochester.
MARY MALONEY of Dover.
LENA ELLIS of Rochester.
MARY WILSON of Dover.
O. K. LEE.
MARIA TWINDALL of Milton Mills.
CAROLINE RAIT of Dover.
MRS. ANN ROTHWELL of Dover.
LIZZIE ELLIS of Great Falls.
CATHARINE HALEY of Dover.
ELIZABETH PICKERING of Genio
MARY COGLEY of Dover.
SARAH SWEET of Rochester.
SARAH HUTCHINGS of Dover.
KATE DUFFEE of Dover.
SARAH McCLINTOCK of Great Fall
FANNIE SLATTERY of Great Falls
ANN McDERMOTT of Dover.
ADDIE OTIS of Great Falls

and six others whose names could not [be] remembered by the keeper, whose bo[dies] were burned in the building.

The building was of wood, 135x36 f[eet,] two stories high with a big yard on e[ach] side. It was built 29 years [ago] and had 50 cells. One woman esca[ped] to the yard, but was burned to d[eath] there. The building cost $15,000. [The] main building, in which were over 10[0 of] the county poor, caught fire, but [was] saved by the heroic efforts of the inma[tes] who carried pails of water and ex[tin]guished the flames, although many w[ere] burned in so doing. The Dover [fire] department was summoned, but owin[g to] the distance, the blinding snowstorm [and] the icy roads it took 95 minutes for the [de]partment to get there, too late to b[e of] service. The smoking ruins show [the] charred bodies still lying on their b[eds.] How the building caught fire is a m[ys]tery.

Twelve pages, Ninety-six columns, Every week. One dollar per year. Remit at once. — THE PITTSBUR[GH] WEEKLY POST.

James Heber Dorman
of Shy Beaver, Pa.

Cured of Scrofu

The People will have Hood

Mr. Dorman's Experience

"My boy, now 9 years old, had Scroful one eye from the time he was a baby; disch ing all the time. Of late we have been gi him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done that medicine can do. The Scrofula has di peared, and his eye is healed up and wel

Hood's Cures

fully believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine in the market. I keep a general st and it is not a trick to sell Hood's Sarsapa for the people will have it. I sell more Hood's Sarsaparilla than all other medic together and the store would not be comp

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cure

without it. My wife has also been enti cured of Scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a am heartily thankful for what it has done us." JOHN DORMAN, Shy Beaver, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner P assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box. 25

HE LOVED
good bread, pie,
and pastry, but his
stomach was delicate.
SHE LOVED
to cook, but was
tired and sick of the
taste and smell of lard.
She bought Cottolene,
(the new shortening) and
THEY LOVED
more than ever, be-
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without any unpleasant
after effect. Now
THEY ARE HAPPY in
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Fifty Years Settles I

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure consumption were something new and tried, people might doubt; but what proved itself through a record as old our grandfathers, means just what it is

A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTI

and for all diseases of the lungs. No tre ment in the world can place as many p manent cures of consumption to its cre as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature a so directly and effectively on the lung m branes and tissues, and so quickly dispo of tubercles, congestion, inflammati colds, coughs and all the seeds of consum tion as

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When all else fails it comes to the resc Not until it fails, and only after faith trial, should any one despond. It brought the hopeless to life and health has turned the despair of ten thousa homes into joy. It is doing it now. It w continue to do it throughout the ages.

Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumpti Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Ph adelphia, Pa.

KANSAS IS AT WAR.

Populists and Republicans Marshaling Armies Which May Fight To-Day.

REPUBLICAN HOUSE UNDER SIEGE.

Bodies of Armed Men Moving on Topeka From Every Direction.

A BATTLE TO-DAY IS IMMINENT.

The Militia Ordered Out and the Governor Calls For Volunteers.

STARVING OUT REPUBLICANS.

All Day They Hold the State Building Against Troops.

AND ALL KANSAS IS HOLDING ITS BREATH

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 15.—Bleeding Kansas nearly bled again to-day. Nothing but the wiser counsel of the calmer leaders of the opposing parties in the struggle for the control of the lower house of the legislature prevented a serious conflict and the shedding of blood. The members of the Republican house, each one carrying a revolver in a convenient pocket, fired away through a Populist guard stationed in the corridor and the stairway leading to representative hall, fought their way inch by inch up the stairs in a hand to hand contest with the Populists, battered down the doors of the hall with sledgehammers, took possession of the hall, barricaded themselves within and are now withstanding a siege by which the Pepulist government, supported by the entire military force of the State, hope to starve them into unconditional surrender.

Not since the time when the anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces were arrayed against one another has political excitement ran so high as it ran to-day, and not since those perilous times has a political situation come so near developing into a battle with arms. The trouble arose out of the bitterness of last fall's campaign for the political control of the State, when the Republicans elected 63 members, a majority of one, of the lower house.

WHAT LED TO THE STRIFE.

The Populists claimed that three of these 63 had been given certificates by mistake, and that their Populist opponents had, in fact, been elected. This being the case, they decided to not permit the Republicans to organize the house and thus array an opposition branch of the government against the Populist senate and the Populist governor and enabling them to kill the proposed Populist legislation. The result of this decision on the part of the Populists was the organization of two distinct houses, one by the Republicans and one by the Populists. All agreed that the question of which was the legal house should be left to the courts, but the Populists steadily refused until late yesterday afternoon to take any action upon which the Republicans could base an action in law, and have refused to take any legal steps to test the Republican position. Yesterday the Republicans desired to bring the issue to a crisis and ordered the arrest of Populist Clerk Rich for illegally interrupting the proceedings of the house. The events of yesterday, the failure of the Republicans to effect Rich's arrest, the appointment of a guard to prevent his capture, the decision of Governor Lewelling to exclude the Republicans from the hall and the counter decision of the Republicans not to be excluded, are fresh in the public mind.

HOW THE HALL WAS REACHED.

The Republican members, anticipating opposition to their entrance, gathered in a body at the Copeland hotel early this morning and marched to the capitol. There they found the corridor and the stairway leading to the hall in the possession of a Populist guard of 20 men. In a hand-to-hand fight, in which several Winchesters and revolvers made their appearance but were not put to use, they fought their way to the doors of the hall, which they found locked and barred. Two sledgehammers had been provided for that emergency, and their vigorous use by Speaker Douglass and Speaker pro tem Hoch soon gave the Republicans entrance. They barricaded the doors. Only two means of dislodging them presented themselves to the Populist leaders. One was to put them out and the other was to starve them out. The hot-headed leaders advised that the militia be ordered to eject the Republicans, but Governor Lewelling decided to lay siege to the Republican citadel and starve the occupants into submission. The governor ordered out several companies of the national guard. At nightfall 400 men had been put in active service and 500 more are en route to the city.

ARMED REPUBLICANS COMING.

The Republican members have kept the wires hot all day sending messages to their constituents, informing them of the desperate situation of affairs, and calling for Republican volunteers to come to Topeka and lend their aid to the Republican house.

Responses have been received from all over the State, that volunteers have offered their services by the hundreds and will arrive in Topeka by the first train. These are samples: D. M. Scott, a Republican member who lives in Ottumwa, telegraphed that he would be here in the morning with 300 armed men. "Fighting Dan" Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, wired that 1,000 armed men would come from Leavenworth. The Republican volunteers will be asked to support the Republicans in the occupancy of representative hall until the courts decide which is the legally constituted house. In complying with this request it will be necessary for them to dislodge the State troops around the capitol. Such a proceeding would seem to necessitate a battle, but the Republicans predict that the militia, being composed mostly of Republicans, will not resist the attack of the volunteers should the latter proceed to extreme measures.

A CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

On the other hand Governor Lewelling has made a call for provisional troops. He issued a proclamation late this afternoon stating that, as the State militia now in Topeka was not sufficient to control the situation five provisional companies would be organized. Only enough men responded to form three companies of 30 men each. H. C. Lindsay of Topeka was made captain of Company A, J. A. McDonald of Parsons of Company B and Jas. Orr of Olathe, captain of Company C. If a conflict ensues it will doubtless be between the Republican volunteers and these provisional troops which will be composed of Populists. The latter are enthusiastic enough in their support of the Populist house to be almost fanatics, and they, unlike the regular militia, would gladly obey an order to resist an attack from the Republicans even so far as the use of cannon and rifles. The state house yard and streets leading to the building were packed with a mass of people this afternoon spreading over Jackson street and East Ninth street to Kansas avenue. The crowd was composed of men and women, Populists, Republicans, Democrats, visitors and citizens.

THE SITUATION AT 10 O'CLOCK.

The situation at 10 o'clock to-night is this: The Republicans are masters of the situation within the hall, and the Populists are masters without. Five hundred troops are on guard around the building, while 500 more are on their way from different parts of the State. Hundreds of Republican volunteers, armed for battle, are gathering from all parts of the State. Populists have been organized into provisional troops. The militia, being Republican in sympathies, will probably not obey an order to shoot down their political brethren, while the provisional companies composed of Populists, are prepared to go to any extreme to defeat Republican plans and maintain the Populist position. In the meantime the Republican house is besieged and representatives are cut off from their base of supplies and with no supplies in store. No one dares to predict what the morrow will bring forth. Few hope for a peaceable solution of the difficulty, many expect bloodshed and all are holding their breath in anticipation.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

The Republicans Storm the State Building, Which They Make Into a Citadel.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 15.—When the Republican house tried to enter the hall of representatives at 10 o'clock this morning they found that the doors had been barred by the Populists. Sledgehammers were secured, and the door of a side entrance leading to the hall was demolished and the Republicans filed quickly through and entered the hall. The Populist house yesterday adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day, and as soon as it became known to them what had occurred Governor Lewelling was notified. He called out the militia and instructed them to proceed to the house and eject the Republicans.

The Republicans, being informed of the action of the governor, held a hurried conference to determine upon a course of action. No definite plan was decided upon, but individual Republicans tried to induce the Santa Fe railroad to call out its shop employes to oppose the militia. Other industries known to be in sympathy with the Republicans were also asked to furnish men for the same purpose. Downstairs the Populists were not idle. Company C, a local militia company, which Adjutant General Artz had notified last night to stand in readiness, was already on the ground, and orders were telegraphed to Holton and Marion for Companies D and G.

WENT WILD OVER A SLEDGEHAMMER.

While these warlike preparations were going on the Republican house was making a show of doing business, but nobody took any interest in the proceedings. A member from Rush said it was fitting that the efforts of Speaker Douglass should be recognized by his brothers, and he desired to present to him in the name of the house the instrument which he had used to call the house to order this morning. As he said this he produced the big sledgehammer the speaker had used to help effect an entrance into the hall of the house, and which he afterwards used in wrapping the house to order. This was the signal for cheering, and when Douglass received it from the hands of the page and held it aloft the members stood up and shouted, and when Douglass used it as a gavel the members fairly danced.

Not satisfied with their morning's triumph, the Republicans offered a resolution reciting the resistance made by Ben. C. Rich, the clerk, John Breidenthal and S. M. Scott and Howard to the sergeants-at-arms yesterday when they attempted to arrest Rich, and directing that Howard, Breidenthal and Scott be brought before the bar of the house to answer the charge of contempt. Of course the resolutions were adopted.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS EJECTED.

There were 24 assistant sergeants-at-arms in possession of the hall when the Republicans forced their way in. They offered no resistance except to warn the Republicans that they were destroying State property and would be held responsible to the law. The only weapons shown by the Populists were in the hands of A. J. Boyd, L. L. Hopkins and L. T. Yount at the foot of the stairway, and in the hands of two young men who rushed across the hall from the back stairway. A. J. Boyd had a Winchester, and Hopkins and Yount had revolvers. G. C. Clemens had a heavy cane with a hooked handle. No attempt was made to use the weapons except by Clemens, who, with a broad grin on his face, used the crook of his cane to catch Republicans by the ankles as they passed up the stairway, thus tripping them. As they fell others fell on them, and at one time a dozen or more Populists and Republicans were writhing together.

The Santa Fe train from Atchison and other places brought 75 Republicans to act as assistant sergeants-at-arms, and other trains are expected to bring additional reinforcements from points near Topeka. The Republicans anticipating trouble telegraphed for help last night. The messages in some instances were late being delivered, but the men to whom they were sent got out of bed at midnight and gathered recruits.

THE SPEAKER'S APPEAL.

Speaker Douglass of the Republican house issued an appeal to the citizens of Kansas, which reviewed the trouble begun yesterday and covered the events of to-day. In closing the speaker asks of all Kansas citizens their "moral aid and active support to maintain the organization of the Republican council and resist the forces of anarchy and revolution who openly proclaim their determination in advance to disregard judgment of the courts and to continue in defiance of the law." The appeal was adopted by the Republican house in the form of a resolution.

Governor Lewelling was found in his private office with Judge Webb, attorney for the Populists, and John W. Breidenthal, chairman of their State committee. The governor refused to discuss the situation, but Judge Webb said: "I am, of course, not the mouthpiece of the governor, but I can tell you that the Populists will come out of the fight on top of the heap."

Before the house was called to order the Republicans found the room of the sergeant-at-arms barred. The door was broken down. Then they proceeded to eject the Populist guards from the chief clerk's room. One Populist made a show of resistance and was picked up bodily and carried out. They announced, too, that they would hold fast to what they had captured with force, if necessary. Carrying out this purpose they sent out for their dinner.

ARTILLERY ORDERED OUT.

The next development was an order calling for the following militia companies to report at the capitol: Company C, Third regiment, Oakland; Company B, Holton; Company G, Second regiment, Marion; company A, Wichita; Section A, light artillery, Captain Metcalf, Oakland, also Section B, Topeka. The Populists, in order to get a military backing for their house by 1 o'clock, hastily collected 25 men, chiefly farmers. These were marched to the arsenal in the State house yard, where they were given uniforms and arms, and a sergeant began to drill them. At 1 o'clock they marched to the space in the east wing of the State house. Later the Oakland company appeared and marched up the steps of the building into the hall, and were countermarched into the yard where they stood awaiting orders. The Republicans then nailed, barred and propped every door leading to the hall. The Populists next decided to freeze them out, and the janitor shut off the steam from the hall. The Populists also undertook to starve out the Republicans. The men who were sent after the lunch for the Republicans could not get past the militia lines, and the Republican house was, therefore, in a state of siege. A military company was stationed near the arsenal with guards posted. Two cannon were run out of the arsenal and loaded with shot and everything wore a decidedly warlike appearance. Colonel Hughes of the Third regiment, a Republican, was relieved from duty because he refused to obey the adjutant general.

A VAIN CONFERENCE.

At the instance of Joe Waters the Republicans this afternoon appointed a committee to visit Governor Lewelling and agree upon it possible a suspension of hostilities. They proposed that both houses agree to adjourn until a case could be made in the supreme court and finally adjudicated. The governor would not entertain the proposition, but suggested that the Republican house adjourn until to-morrow. The Republicans would not consent to this. Then Joe Waters took a hand in the conversation and said the conference came about on the governor's request. This the governor denied and a war of words between him and Waters ensued.

Waters turned his attention to Judge Frank Doster, Populist candidate for senator, and who has been the legal adviser of the Populist house. Waters told Doster that it was to his interest to settle the trouble.

"You have been more active than any other man," he said, "in bringing about this state of affairs. But for your advice the quarrel would have been settled long ago. Now we tell you that 100 men have it in for you, and if there is ever a shot fired in this excitement you will be the first to fall."

It being evident that no agreement could be reached the conference broke up and the Republicans returned to the hall.

A POPULIST ARRESTED.

While the Republicans were withstanding the siege they transacted considerable business. Severals bills and resolutions were introduced, among the latter being one justifying their recent acts. During the afternoon they found little to interest themselves with beyond watching from the windows of the hall the warlike preparations going on in the grounds below. At 6 o'clock two of the Republican guards stationed in the corridor chanced to run across Mackey, a Populist, the assistant State auditor. The guards arrested him on a charge of having assaulted a Republican guard during the morning scrimmage. Mackey was hustled into the hall. When the proceedings became known the members cheered, but no violence was done Mackey. He was taken before the bar of the house and reprimanded by Speaker Douglass. He was then confined as a prisoner in a cloak room under guard of one of the assistant sergeants-at-arms. Before long sounds of a scuffle issued from the room, and shortly afterward Mackey plunged through the door. Blood was streaming down his face from a severe scalp wound which his jailor had inflicted with a walking stick. Mackey explained that he attempted to open the door into the hall when the sergeant-at-arms without warning struck him. The sergeant says Mackey drew a revolver and demanded his release whereupon he (the sergeant) struck him.

Then the members settled down to await developments. Their policy was to hold out as long as possible; to prevent the entrance of the militia to the hall if possible. Should the troops gain entrance they would submit to removal, but they would obey no order to vacate the hall, and would compel the troops to remove each member bodily.

AT THE BAYONET POINT.

Governor Lewelling Tells the Republicans How He Intends to Eject Them.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 15.—At midnight Sheriff Atkinson informed Governor Lewelling that he was the peace officer, and demanded that the latter turn over to him the situation. Colonel Hughes then went into the Republican hall and informed the Republican members amid great enthusiasm that if the governor asked him to eject them he would resign his position and wait for orders from the sheriff. At 10 o'clock Governor Lewelling appeared at the door of the house and asked admittance. He was permitted to enter and as he made his appearance the members rose in respect. He strode to the platform and made an impressive speech.

"I came," he said, "not as the governor of the State to order you from this hall. I come to you as a man, and I entreat you as citizens of Kansas and men of honor to surrender to the legal authority of the State and to vacate this hall."

Continuing he said that the events of the past two days seemed to have robbed both sides of their reason, and that the situation was no so strained that the slightest incident might lead to a conflict and bloodshed.

Speaker pro tem Hoch interrupted the governor to ask if it would not be fair for each side to agree to vacate the hall pending a settlement of the difficulty.

The governor said he would consider no compromise and no appeal by the Republicans. If the Republicans would not surrender then he would be forced to order the militia to drive them from the hall at the point of the bayonet.

A voice from the seats asked: "Will you abide the decision of the courts?" The governor declined to reply and left the hall. Ex-Governor Osborne (Republican), who had accompanied the governor, addressed the house. He said he had come with the governor from a conference between a committee of citizens and the chief executive, and he was assured from the temper of the governor and his associates that they would consent to no compromise. Continued resistance by the Republicans would lead to bloodshed, and the scenes of the border wars would be repeated. To-morrow would see the gathering in Topeka of hundreds of Republicans and Populists. The intense feeling which prevailed would lead to a conflict and blood would surely flow. He counseled moderation on the part of the Republicans. When Governor Osborne ceased speaking, R. B. Welsh, chief assistant sergeant-at-arms, gathered his men about him and gave them instructions to follow in the event of military appearing in the hall. He told them not to use their revolvers until ordered by him to do so.

Representative Sherman, addressing the house, said that Col. Hughes, commander of the militia, had told him that he had ordered his men not to fire unless in self-defense. The Republicans then tore up the desks on the Populist side, and with them constructed a barricade in the corridor and filled the stairway with them, making an obstruction which it will be very difficult to scale.

LATER—Colonel Hughes has allowed the Republicans to get lunches by hoisting them through the windows.

Information from the governor's office is thato no] attempt is to be made to eject the Rebublicans before to-morow morning. The Republicans are keeping a strict watch lest they be surprised by an unexpected attack.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Militia Lines Formed and All Supplies Cut Off From the Republicans.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 15.—The Populists, anticipating the events of to-day, attempted to throw the burden of the situation on Sheriff Wilkinson of this county. The governor informed him last evening that rumors were in circulation that a lawless mob (the Republican house) contemplated the forcible invasion of the hall of the house, and called upon him to summon a posse. Speaker Dunsmore of the Populist house sent to the sheriff a request for a force. The sheriff, after legal advice, refused to comply with the demand of the governor and Populists, saying the sergeant-at-arms of the house had authority to call to his aid any number of citizens, and he would take no part as long as the peace of the citizens was undisturbed.

This reply determined the governor to call out the militia. Since the inauguration of the Populist government the militia has received but little official attention. The appointment of Adjutant General Artz was only confirmed yesterday. He is not conversant with military affairs, and during the excitement to-day he has served more than anything else in the capacity of an orderly to Governor Lewelling. The only capable officer of rank on the ground is Colonel J. W. F. Hughes. To him this afternoon Adjutant General Artz delivered an order to assume command of the guard.

Colonel Hughes at once brought order out of chaos. The various companies which had been drawn up about the State house according to the ideas of the individual commandants were given stations at the four entrances to the capital. Squads of men were posted at all the basement entrances. Sentinel lines were thrown out. The forces were divided into three parts, each to remain on duty eight hours. The other two, while being held in reserve, are permitted to obtain rest. This plan was adopted to carry out a siege. The Populists decided not to force the issue by an assault upon the Republican position, but to avert a conflict and possible bloodshed.

The Republicans are in no condition to stand a prolonged siege. They have neither supplies nor means of obtaining them. During the excitement at noon they succeeded in running the Populists' blockade and secured sandwiches and coffee for lunch. No one is allowed to enter the building. Anyone can leave the hall, but is not permitted to return. No passes are given by Colonel Hughes through the lines.

At 6 o'clock the Republicans telephoned to a caterer to prepare a lunch and deliver it at the hall. In the event of being unable to send it through the lines, he was instructed to take it to a position under one of the windows, from which position the Republicans would hoist it with a rope. The caterer's messenger, while attempting to carry out the order, was arrested and his stores captured. He was allowed to go by Colonel Hughes after having been reprimanded. The Republicans managed to keep warm by wearing their overcoats and hats. Battery A of the First artillery will arrive here at 4:30 Thursday morning.

TO MAKE A TEST CASE.

An Injunction Against Populists Drawing Their Salaries.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 15.—Yesterday afternoon the senate concurred in the amendments to the legislative appropriation bill, and last evening the bill was approved by Governor Lewelling. It gives $30,000 for the salaries and mileage of members of the senate and Populist house. The members of the house are to be paid only upon a certificate signed by Dunsmore and Rich. Early this morning the Populists besieged the office of Treasurer Biddle and began drawing their salaries.

In the meantime the Republicans went before Judge J. B. Johnson of the Shawnee county district court and secured an injunction restraining State Treasurer Biddle from paying money under the act. The notice was served on the treasurer at 10:30 o'clock, but two-thirds of the members had already received their money. The injunction will be a test of the legality of the Populist house, but not of the Republican house.

THE FIRST ENCOUNTER.

A Republican Draws a Revolver on Militiamen.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 15.—The first conflict between soldiers and members of the Republican house took place late to-night in the corridor leading to representative hall. Representatives Davis and Breidenthal, who had escaped to get lunch, were challenged by guards on the way back. Breidenthal drew his revolver and told the guard if he did not lower his bayonet that he would blow his blank-blank head off. The guard considered that discretion was the better part of valor and allowed the members to pass.

CURRENT LEGISLATION.

Bill For Protection of Miners Still in Committee.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—The house committee on mines and mining this afternoon could not reach a conclusion regarding the two laws for the protection of life and health of miners in the bituminous regions, and appointed a sub-committee of seven, who will to-morrow hear the report of a meeting of miners and operators, which takes place to-night.

The house judiciary general committee will report to-morrow the Bliss and Tewksbury bills prohibiting freight discriminating by railroads, with a negative recommendation. The house judiciary local will favorably report the bill for the repeal of the Mt. Pleasant (Fayette county) local option law.

The senate judiciary general committee will favorably report the bill providing for a Saturday half holiday all the year round. The senate committee on education will favorably report the bill for the distribution of the school fund in proportion to the number of schools in the State instead of as now in proportion to the number of taxables in the district.

ROUGH ON MITCHELL.

Being a Convict He May Not Be Allowed to Land.

QUARANTINE, L. I., Feb. 15.—Superintendent Owens of the treasury department has been here all day awaiting the arrival of the steamer Majestic with pugilist Charlie Mitchell on board. Nothing could be learned as to the nature of his business here as he refused to talk, but it is said that his intention is to prevent Mitchell from landing on the ground that he has been a convict.

HE RUSHES HAWAII.

President Harrison Dashes Off a Message Favoring Annexation.

THE SENATE GOT IT YESTERDAY.

That Body Buries It Deep in an Executive Session.

STEVENS EXPLAINS HIS ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President sent a message to the senate this afternoon recommending the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. It is accompanied by a treaty of annexation concluded between the secretary of state and the Hawaiian commissioners, and a mass of correspondence relating to the question at issue. The treaty is brief, providing merely for the annexation of the islands under the present provisional government, and leaving the details of the permanent form of government to the action of congress. The correspondence is voluminous, going back many years and giving a complete history of the islands so far as negotiations with the United States are concerned. The treaty is signed by John W. Foster, secretary of state, and Messrs. Thurston, Castle, Marsden, Wilder and Carter, the commissioners from Hawaii. As soon as the message reached the Vice President, Mr. Sherman, knowing that it related to Hawaii, moved to proceed to executive business.

Contrary to general expectation, the senate, in executive session, declined to make the treaty public immediately, but decided to first have the message and documents printed for the confidential information of senators. The papers were sent down to the government printing office with the probability that the seal of secrecy will be released to-morrow. The message of the President and the correspondence were received in executive session with an attention such as no message from the President has received in recent years. There was no debate beyond a few questions directed to the chairman of the foreign relations committee, but every word was carefully weighed and the message and treaty met with almost general approval.

Among the dispatches received at the state department from Honolulu is one from Minister Stevens giving an account of the reasons which governed him in assuming control of the island. It follows:

"I have time before the departure of the mail steamer only to state briefly the additional reasons which caused us to assume a temporary protectorate of these islands. The provisional government must have time to organize a new police and to discipline a small military force. When the monarchy died by its own hand there was no military force in the island but the royal guard of about 75 natives not in effective force equal to 20 American soldiers. There are 40,000 Chinese and Japanese on the islands, and evil disposed persons might stir some of them to disorder. But the chief elements of evil are in Honolulu, where are the renegade whites at the head of the lottery and opium rings, and a considerable number of hoodlum foreigners and the more vicious of the natives.

"Another important reason for our action is the possibility of the arrival here of a British war vessel, and that the English minister here, thus aided, might try to press unduly the provisional government. With the islands under our protection, we think the English minister will not insist that the government has the right to interfere while our flag is over the government building."

In concluding Minister Stevens says: "We shall continue to maintain our present position with caution and firmness until we hear from the President through the secretary of state. As a necessary precaution against all contingencies I advise that Admiral Sterrett be promptly sent here with one or two ships in addition to the Boston."

INSURED, BUT HE DIDN'T DIE.

HOW A BANKER TRIED TO SAVE HIS CREDITORS.

Peculiar Features of the Rockafellow Case at Wilkesbarre.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Feb. 15.—The assignee of F. V. Rockafellow & Co.'s broken bank has made a preliminary report. He finds things in bad shape, the bank having been insolvent for 10 years. Rockafellow was a peculiar banker in more ways than one. He never made a report of the bank's condition in 25 years. In later years he simply took Peter's money to pay Paul. The only wonder is that he was able to do business at all during the last five years.

The aged banker saw what confronted him 10 years ago. He was short in his accounts then. He at once began a race with the insolvent bank. He insured his life heavily. Had death overtaken him previous to 1890 the bank would have won in the race and the depositors would be safe, but death didn't come. In the meantime the bank's surplus was growing less and the insurance premiums were harder to pay. As a result the banker was compelled to drop several policies. At one time he was insured for as high as $200,000. Last December Rockafellow realized that the crisis was at hand and the bank must go under. He was also approaching the 65th year of his age, and he knew that he was not insurable after he reached that milestone. He accordingly made a last spurt, and when two insurance agents called upon him he readily consented to take out two policies for $20,000 each. The premiums on the policies at his age for one year amounted to $3,400. He paid this. When the insurance companies heard of his failure they instructed their agents to offer Rockafellow $4,500 if he would return the policies. This the banker declined to do.

According to the figures furnished by the referee it is doubtful if the bank will pay its depositors more than 20 cents on the dollar. Rockafellow was not a man who dissipated and had no extravagant habits. But he was a mighty poor banker.

PATTISON IS CONSISTENT.

The Governor States His Position on the Sunday Question.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 15.—There is an evident desire on the part of some to hold Governor Pattison up as inconsistent in his attitude on the Sunday question. His enemies are endeavoring to make much of the fact that he holds 200 shares of stock in the Philadelphia Record Publishing Company, which prints a Sunday paper, and also of the fact that he traveled on Sunday when returning from his recent excursion to Niagara Falls. To THE POST correspondent the governor to-day said:

"I do own 200 shares of stock in the Record Publishing Company, worth $10,000, and I wish I owned more. My stock is not paid for, and I have nothing to do with the management of the company. Some years ago when the Record company was changed from a private firm to a corporation Mr. Singerly gave me the 200 shares of stock. I have not yet been able to pay for them, but will do so as soon as I can. I am not ashamed of owning the stock, nor would I object to owning the whole corporation, which has a capital of about $1,500,000. If I did I believe I could manage affairs in obedience to the law. As for traveling on Sunday, my journey on that day from Niagara Falls was a necessity if I was to reach Harrisburg on Monday, and I hold the law of 1794 is broad and liberal and permits of necessary work on Sunday."

The effort to prove the governor to be inconsistent will, in the light of his remarks, fall flat; even those who may not agree with him on the Sunday question must admit that he is true to his opinions.

UP GOES CORBETT'S MONEY.

$10,000 For Mitchell and $2,500 For Jackson.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Wm. A. Brady, the manager of James J. Corbett, champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world, called at the *World* office to-day in company with Wm. Delaney and deposited one check of $10,000 to bind a match with Charles Mitchell of England, and another of $2,500 to bind a match with Peter Jackson of Australia, under the terms of the following statement:

"In accordance with the plans laid out for myself on September 7 last, I take this opportunity of announcing that I am now prepared to defend the title I hold. In evidence of my good faith I hereby deposit $10,000, and I have authorized Wm. A. Brady and Wm. Delaney to meet Charles Mitchell of England, or his representatives, and arrange a match to box to a finish for the championship of the world $10,000 a side and the largest purse offered by the Coney Island Athletic club, the Olympic Athletic club of New Orleans or the Crescent City Athletic club of the same city, the contest to be according to Marquis of Queensberry rules, the club to have no power to stop the same or to declare a draw. It must be to a finish. On account of prevalent contracts and the necessary three months I will require to train, the battle will have to take place next December. If Mitchell accepts this proposition I insist on his depositing the whole amount of the side bet ($10,000) at once and also that he agrees to the final stakeholder when the articles are signed. I make this unusual demand because I do not think that Mitchell is in earnest and can only judge him by his previous actions. He signed a contract to box six rounds with me last February and deliberately broke the contract after I had started to train.

"I also hereby accept Peter Jackson's challenge of recent date, and to-day deposit the sum of $2,500 as a forfeit to bind a match under the following conditions: If Charles Mitchell does not accept my terms for a contest with him I am prepared to box Peter Jackson to a finish next December for $10,000 a side and the largest purse offered by the Coney Island Athletic club, the Olympic Athletic club of New Orleans or the Crescent City Athletic club of the same city. If Mitchell does accept the above proposition I will make a match immediately with Peter Jackson to fight seven months after I meet Mitchell for the amount mentioned in his challenge. If Mr. Jackson so desires I will increase my deposit to $10,000 at once if he will do the same, said amount to be forfeited in case either of us shall not act in accordance with the agreement. I am prepared to sign this week, or if Mr. Mitchell should sign to meet me and then flunk, Jackson is at liberty to take his (Mitchell's) place in December next."

JAMES J. CORBETT.

Brady has named two places where he will meet Mitchell or his representative and sign articles. Mitchell is on board the Majestic, which was sighted off Fire island this evening.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS CURED.

An Old Case Successfully Treated.

The symptoms are: Roaring, cracking, buzzing in ears, with gradually increasing difficulty in hearing. If not cured the hearing will be entirely destroyed. When the case has not already gone too far before the treatment is begun Pe-ru-na will cure every case. It is only after catarrh has destroyed portions of the middle ear that Pe-ru-na fails to cure.

Mr. Frederick Bierman of McComb City, Miss., had chronic catarrh very badly for many years. The disease finally passed up the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and had almost destroyed his hearing. He has been taking Pe-ru-na but a short time, and his catarrh is very much better, and he hears again as well as any one.

Send for a free copy of "The Illustrated Ills of Life." Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

To Protect Newspapers.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—The Neeb bill, making it a misdemeanor for any person to furnish a reporter, editor or newspaper with false information intended for publication was reported favorably to the senate to-day. The bill is intended to abolish the fakir of news and the practical joker who imposes upon newspapers bogus notices of marriages or deaths. It has excellent chances of passing both houses.

Ohio State Prison Scandal.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—As a result of the State prison scandal, Warden James has demanded the resignations of the matron, Mrs. Kessinger, and the assistant matron, named Husted. He claims that the Eddington woman was put up to accuse him by these women.

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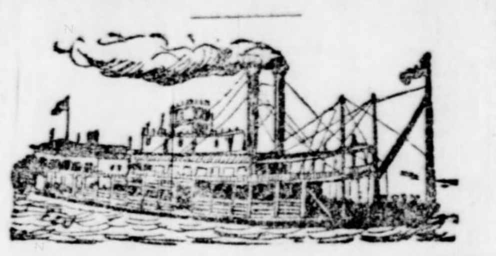
STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.



The Stages of Water at Lower River Points—Movements of Boats and Local Wharf News.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—River rose 3½ feet last night and to-day as a result of the heavy rains yesterday afternoon, aggregating 1½ inches. The stage to-night is 53 feet 5 inches and stationary. It is believed that it will fall to-morrow. All cellars in the bottoms are flooded, some to the depth of four feet. Most of the goods were removed without loss. Tobacco warehouses had the narrowest escapes. Ten inches of water are over the railroad tracks entering the Grand Central depot, and a rise of two feet more would stop all trains outside the city. The most serious feature of the flood was the sinking last midnight of the big double-hulled Cincinnati wharfboat at the foot of Main street, from which Pittsburgh, Memphis and New Orleans packets do business. The wharfboat is the largest on the Ohio river and considered one of the staunchest. During the ice period it got aground and it is now believed that it was strained when six big steamers pulled at it to get it off.

The State of Missouri, the Congo and the Ohio were tied to the wharfboat when the leak was discovered, and the crews of all three boats set to work moving freight. The leak was in the hull on the outside. The boat listed toward the river, the water running up over half of the floor, but little freight was damaged. The Hercules is engaged in pumping the hull out. The damage to the boat cannot be estimated. The greatest inconvenience was caused to boats for lack of room. The Congo was delayed by taking 825 barrels of molasses and 200 barrels of whisky on stages over the wharfboat, and did not get away till midnight to-night, 30 hours late. The Ohio finished loading from the mail line wharfboat and left at 4 P. M. with guards flat on the water for Memphis. The Buckeye State arrived at 3 P. M., and is putting off cotton for the railroads. The H. P. Schenck is unable to come through the bridges till river falls to 47 feet. The State of Missouri cannot leave for New Orleans till river falls several feet. Local packets in and out as usual. The flat carried out of the Licking river by the rise struck a fleet of barges at McCoy's landing, sinking a new barge and coal belonging to McCoy, and breaking several others loose. The John Dana arrived from Kanawaha with a big tow of coal. A lad playing on the broken shaft of the Buckeye State brought up by the Ohio was thrown under it this afternoon by the shaft starting to roll. He was crushed to death and the accident was viewed by hundreds at the river to see the flood. Captain George Johnson left for Pittsburgh this evening.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The river is rising rapidly and is within 1 foot of danger line; 25 feet 4 in the canal; 23 feet on the falls; 50 feet below the rocks. Business was very heavy on all boats, both through and local having big trips. The new Idlewild is receiving finishing touches at Jeffersonville. Captain Duffy sold the new boat Old Hickory to Captain Calvert. She was inspected to-day and goes to Brandenburg. Captain Penny will command the City of Owensboro and Captain Hawkins the Tell City. Captain Ballard goes on the Ragon.

From the Rivers.

THE Hudson took out big shipments of glassware and merchandise yesterday evening.

THE steamer Annie Laurie will re-enter the Pittsburgh and Zanesville trade next week.

THE James G. Blaine cleared for upper Monongahela landings yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE Adam Jacobs is the packet for Morgantown this afternoon. She leaves at 3 o'clock.

THE Belle Prince arrived yesterday from Wheeling. She brought up a barge of railroad ties.

THE Hornet No. 3 is due early this morning. She has a big tow of empties from the lower Ohio.

CAPTAIN LEE ANSHUTZ arrived in the city yesterday. He has been for several weeks at Moundsville.

THE Dick Fulton arrived last night from Louisville with an empty tow. She was on the lower Ohio during the ice season.

CAPTAIN ROBERT J. RHODIE of New York, inspector of steam vessels for the second district, was in the city yesterday morning.

THE Hustler arrived from East Liverpool yesterday morning. She took the empties she brought up into the pools in the afternoon.

THE Volunteer arrived from Ashland with empties yesterday morning. Her crew left for Ashland on the Hudson yesterday evening.

THE steamer H. K. Bedford arrived yesterday at noon with a fairly good freight trip. She departed for Wheeling late yesterday afternoon.

THE heavy rain of Tuesday night and the thaw which preceded it had an appreciable effect upon the condition of the river. Yesterday morning the water came up rapidly and yesterday evening the 14-foot stage was reached. The rivers was then rising very slowly and it was believed both would be stationary or falling this morning. The water came from the Monongahela chiefly although a swell of some importance made its appearance in the Allegheny.

Other River Points.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

OIL CITY, Feb. 15.—River 6 feet 5; rising; cloudy.

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 15.—River 8 feet 10; falling; cloudy.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 15.—River 12 feet 6; falling; cloudy.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 15.—River 14 feet 6; stationary; cloudy.

WHEELING, Feb. 15.—River 20 feet, rising. Departed—The Lizzie Bay for Charleston at 6 A. M.; the Ben Hur for Parkersburg at noon; the Scotia for Pittsburgh at 1 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 15.—River 20 feet; rising. Departed: The Lizzie Bay for Charleston at 6 A. M.; the Ben Hur for Parkersburg at noon; the Scotia for Pittsburgh at 1 P. M.; the Andes for Cincinnati at 7 P. M. Cloudy.

MARIETTA, Feb. 15.—River 26 feet 7; falling. The Andes and Bay down and the Iron Queen up. Cloudy.

PARKERSBURG, Feb. 15.—River 28 feet; rising. Heavy rains last night. The Scotia went up at midnight. The Keystone State was two hours late. The Courier, from Pittsburgh, came down at midnight and returned at once. The Andes due down, the Queen up.

POINT PLEASANT, Feb. 15.—38 feet 3; falling; cloudy. Departed—Bob Prichard at 10 A. M. with a tow of Kanawha coal; the J. M. Bowell light for the mines. Arrived—The Ernest from the mines. Passed Up—The Alice Brown at 1 P. M. Down—The Bonanza and Keystone State at 1:30.

POMEROY, Feb. 15.—River falling. Up—The Iron Queen at 9:30 A. M.; the John Wailes at 1 P. M.; the Alice Brown at 5. Down—The Keystone State at 10 A. M.

HUNTINGTON, Feb. 15.—River 43 feet; falling slowly. The Keystone State down at 6:30. Clear.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—River dropped to 9 feet 9 this morning. Commenced to rise again and was 11 feet 6 at 8 P. M. Three feet 3 and rising at Hinton. Departed with coal: the Spring Hill, the Iron Cliff and the Ernst.

IRONTON, Feb. 15.—River 46 feet; falling. Heavy rains last night accompanied by thunder and lightning. No passenger boats passed to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15.—Cool and cloudy. River 47 feet 6; stationary. Up: The Mt. Clare at 12:30 P. M., the City of Madison at 3:30 P. M. Down: The Cruiser at 12:30 P. M.

MAYSVILLE, Feb. 15.—River 47 feet 9; rising slowly. Last night's storm was yne of the severest witnessed here in a long time.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 15.—River 36 feet 5; rising. Prospect for snow. Fears of a flood are entertained everwhere, as the Green and Wabash rivers and tributaries are rising rapidly. Bottom planters are removing everything liable to be reached by a 45-foot stage. Packets are all late because of fog.

CAIRO, Feb. 15.—The river is 30 feet, a rise of over 2 feet. The Time arrived from Pittsburgh with eight empties and goes to James Bayou to-night for a tow of railroad ties. The H. E. Frisbie arrived from below with two barges of freight from the wrecked steamer Guiding Star. She adds two barges of railroad ties at Tennessee river. The New South arrived at 6 P. M., and discharged 400 coils of barbed wire, 260 kegs of nails, besides sundries. She adds 160 tons here. Captains John Barrett and J. P. Jackson are here.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—River 8 feet 4 inches, and rising rapidly. The weather is colder. As most of the rise is above it will have great effect on ice gorges. It will take 10 feet to clear the river of ice. Destruction of steamboat property is apprehended, as the ice is still very hard. The steamer Idlewild in winter quarters at Widow waters was caught in the ice gorge last night and crushed. The total loss is $9,000; no insurance. She had steam up and a crew aboard, but her breaks were too large to keep her from sinking. Efforts are being made to save her outfit.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—The Sam Brown and coal tows arrived and took empties back. Heavy fogs and bad weather have greatly detained the towboats. Heavy drift-running. Residents on the lowlands are beginning to fear a flood. Business is dull on account of the big rains and bad weather.

MADISON, Feb. 15.—River 43 feet; rising: 1.75 inches rainfall. Everybody along the river is preparing for a flood by removing all movable property to higher ground. It will require five feet more to interfere with railroad travel.

FRANKPORT, Feb. 15.—Kentucky river 12 feet; rising. Six feet at Beattyville and falling.

NEARLY all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color and thickens the growth of the hair.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.
JANUARY
CLEARANCE
SALES
Begin
MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY.
Watch the papers for details.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
609-621 PENN AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of Pennsylvania on March 6, 1893, by Chauncey G. Williams, George B. Dusinberre, Philip P. Barton, Arthur V. Davis and D. Bruce Kennedy, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Creighton Bridge Company, the character and object of which is to erect, construct and maintain a bridge, and the approached thereto, over the Allegheny river from a point in Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where the township road which crosses the Allegheny Valley Railway Company's railway at or near Valley Camp station would enter said river if extended westwardly from said crossing in a straight line by the course it takes when it leaves said crossing to a point on the opposite side of said river in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of assembly and supplements thereto.

CHARLES M. THORP, Solicitor.

fe18-W-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of Pennsylvania on March 8, 1893, by Chauncey G. Williams, George B. Dusinberre, Philip P. Barton, Arthur V. Davis and D. Bruce Kennedy, under the act of assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Tarentum Bridge Company, the character and object of which is to erect, construct and maintain a bridge and the approaches thereto, over the Allegheny river from a point at or near the westerly end of Nineteenth street in the borough of New Kensington, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to a point on the opposite side of said river in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of assembly and supplements thereto.

CHARLES M. THORP, Solicitor.

fe18-W-3t

IN the court of common pleas No. 3 of Allegheny county. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court (or a law judge thereof) on Monday, March 6, A. D. 1893, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., under the corporation act of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four and the supplements thereto by A. J. Berry, J. F. Geiselhainer, A. D. Wilkin and others for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the American Reform Association, the character and objects of which is the prevention of cruelty to children, aged persons and animals, and to remedy evils which are contrary to law and acts of assembly, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said act and its supplements.

A. D. WILKIN, Solicitor.

fe18-W-1t-h

FARM—Rich farm located in Worth township, Mercer county, Pa., four hours ride of Pittsburgh; costly dwelling, fine orchard, land believed to be underlaid with coal, as mines are now being operated within one mile; good title. Particulars, R. B. Chaffin & Co., Richmond, Va.

fe16-3t-Wit

FARM—To rent small farm suitable for garden truck. Address stating terms, Box 127 Oakdale station. fe18-W-2t

BALFOUR'S REPLY.

His Attack on Home Rule Successfully Parried by the Eloquent Bryce.

THE BILL A PRACTICAL SCHEME.

Appealing to the Better and Higher Side of Humanity.

REDMOND HINTS AT IRISH UNITY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the house of commons Tuesday the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, asked M. Gladstone whether, under the provisions of the home rule bill, the contributions from the imperial exchequer to local purposes in Ireland would be continued, and if they were not, then he desired to ask what security British taxpayers would have for advances under the land purchase fact.

Mr. Gladstone replied that contributions from the imperial exchequer for Irish local purposes would cease, and the bill creates a first charge on the Irish consolidated fund in favor of the British exchequer for repayments under the land purchase act. It further provides a summary method to recover from the Irish exchequer without the direct intervention of Irish authority, any sums due to the British exchequer.

Lord George Hamilton asked Mr. Gladstone when he proposed to introduce a bill dealing with the Irish land tenure.

Mr. Gladstone declined to commit the government to any pledge to introduce a land bill. He said the government certainly did not intend to run a land bill alongside of the home rule bill. The administration of the land laws meantime would follow the usual course in the hands of the local authorities.

BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour then amid loud Unionist cheers began his reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech of last evening: He said: "The house, first or all, has the right to inquire: Why is any bill, good or bad, required? This is the question which the prime minister has tried to answer on two famous occasions, once in 1886 and again last evening. The dilemma which the prime minister placed before the house in 1886 has proved to be no dilemma at all; and we are reduced to the conclusion that it is deemed necessary to shake the foundations of the constitution of the country, not because coercion is in active operation in Ireland, but because we have on the statute book a permanent act for coercion which may or may not be required. [Hear, hear.] The prime minister must see that a bill of this magnitude is hardly justified by any condition of affairs like that from which the necessity of the crimes act arose.

"By universal admission there are two causes of trouble in Ireland; one the agrarian condition of the country; the other, the fact that it is possible, owing to the unhappy history of the land question, for persons with a political object to serve to arouse criminal agitation through Ireland. I do not care which of these alternatives is chosen. Whichever is chosen it does not point to the necessity of home rule, but rather to the impossibility of its adoption. It is criminal to attempt to set up in Ireland a legislature practically independent of the imperial parliament. By what right were they to proceed to cut off Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom because a majority for an arbitrarily selected area wanted home rule? [Conservative cheers and Irish laughter.]

MAJORITIES NOT TO COUNT.

"When Protestant Ulster, with an absolutely unanimous voice, declared against the measure with aversion and abhorrence, then majorities ought not to count; they became mere local ebullitions of feeling. (Hear, and laughter.] Ulster at least deserved exceptional treatment, for which no provision appeared in the bill now placed before the house."

Proceeding to discuss the proposals of the bill in detail, Mr. Balfour contended that the plan outlined for dealing with the constabulary and with the civil servants of the government would certainly lead to the infliction of great hardships. Every time a judge rendered a decision, which did not find favor with the populace he would become a poorer man, until at last he might be paid by the job, the exact amount of his compensation to be determined by the degree to which his interpretation of the law was brought to conform to the views of the Irish administration on the questions in dispute.

Mr. Balfour next proceeded to criticise the plan of creating three constituencies of different forms in Ireland, sending members to the Irish assembly, to the imperial parliament and to an Irish second chamber. The adoption of such a scheme, would, he declared, plunge affairs into a condition of hopeless entanglement. [Hear, hear]. He did not think the proposal for a second chamber would stand the fire of free parliamentary criticism. Its professed object was the protection of minorities, but the minority sought to be protected was one concerned in the ownership of the land.

NO BARGAIN POSSIBLE.

It had been said from the Irish bench that there would be imperial supremacy on the understanding that an honorable bargain was entered into between the imperial government and an Irish parliament. Such supremacy would never be exercised. [Laughter.] Speaking for those honorable members who agreed with him in political matters, Mr. Balfour declared no such bargain was possible or would be given [Cheers]. If the supremacy of the British parliament was to be preserved it must be by a form of supremacy which would be operative. They would not allow this weapon for the exercise and maintenance of justice to rust in their hands [Cheers].

"Why should the Nationalists be paid £17,000,000 for the privilege of wrecking our constitution? A federal government or a colonial government may be good; the British constitution as it stands may be good; but this bastard combination of the three is ludicrous and impossible. Those who attempt to force it down the throat of parliament are ignorant as to how this country was built up. The prime minister asks us to retrace our steps, to make progress towards disintegration. In so doing he reverses the necessary steps of evolution by which great empires are built up and maintained. Do not let us, within the United Kingdom itself, endeavor to bring about a state of things which we see will be so severally productive of national weakness. Ireland is in the process of being united more closely in the bonds of common national affection than ever before.

PARNELL REMEMBERED.

"The land agitation began in 1889 under the guidance of an able politician who postponed, perhaps for a generation, perhaps even longer, the full consummation of our wishes. Although great harm was thus done, although our children and grandchildren will still feel the effect of revolution in Ireland and betrayal in England, still I think the country and the house have the power to say now: This process shall go no further. Much as they have suffered in the past from vaccillation, they will at all events now put an end to this project—absolutely impossible of execution in its details, and even worse in the genetal principles by which the prime minister, under the cloak and guise of drawing together in closer harmony thedifferent parts of the united kingdom, intends to found institutions which must tend ever and ever, as time goes on, to separate them in temper, mind, and ultimately in nationality. [Repeated Unionist cheers.]

Prof. Bryce, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replying to Mr. Balfour declared that part of the government's justification for bringing the bill forward was the failure of coercion. Mr. Balfour while chief secretary for Ireland had been obliged to abandon the lines of coercion upon which he had started out. He had failed to reconcile Ireland either by bludgeons or bribes [Irish cheers].

REDMOND DISSATISFIED.

John Redmond (Parnellite) spoke logically of Mr. Gladstone. During the prime minister's speech last night he said he was impressed, not so much with the presence of the prime minister as with the absence of that great Irishman who drove the prime minister from the path of coercion to that of concession. While in sympathy with the broad principles of the bill he found in it grave blots and felt it was imperative to press for the amendment of many of its provisions. Irishmen had always disputed the validity of the act of union, and if they accepted the bill, and with it the supremacy of the imperial parliament based upon the act of union, they must have some guarantee that the British parliament would not exercise its right to legislate over the heads of the Irish parliament in local matters.

T. W. Russell (Unionist) said that Ulster would oppose the bill to the last. The bill contained nothing to prevent religious persecution.

On the motion of Lord Randolph Churchill the debate was then adjourned.

Compared with its condition yesterday the house was deserted.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

The Rift in the Irish Party May Be Closed.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Morley stated to-night in reply to a question by John Redmond, that the Irish constabulary would remain under imperial control for six years, according to the bill. Mr. Redmond hinted that had this been known before, the schism in the Irish party might have been closed. This utterance is regarded as the prelude of the reunion of the factions.

The greatest difference of opinion exists in the matter of retention of the Irish members at Westminster. The Unionists and many Radicals believe that Mr. Gladstone wishes to have the proposal rejected. The Scotch and Welsh members are not pleased with the prospect of losing Irish support in case where Irish members will be precluded from voting, as it threatens an indefinite postponement of such reforms as church disestablishment, which cannot be carried without Irish votes.

TRIBUTE TO RANDALL.

PRAISE OF THE DEAD STATESMAN BY A JUDGE ON THE BENCH.

The Story of a Great Man's Poverty and Unselfishness.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—An exceptional judicial testimony to the character of a public man was contributed by Judge Penrose in the orphan's court to-day, when the court adjudicated and approved the account of Mrs. Fannie W. Randall, widow and administratrix of Samuel J. Randall. In making the adjudication the court said:

"The decedent, whose reputation was national, who was speaker of the house of representatives during one of the most critical periods of our history, and who, as representative from the Third district of Pennsylvania served in congress with great distinction for nearly 30 years, died on April 13, 1890, intestate, leaving a widow, the accountant, and three children. The story of his poverty and the suffering endured while attending to his public duties during the last few years of his life is pathetically told by the account now before the court. Wearing apparel and personal effects appraised at $200, and arrearages of salary as member of the house of representatives, $599 74, constituted his entire estate, while of the expenditure of $1,192 15 by the accountant, who waived her own claim to the exemption allowed her at law as widow, $1,136 50, were paid for medical and surgical services."

The court then said that there should be placed on record the facts brought to light at the audit of the account. Appended to the legal papers is a detailed statement of the facts connected with the raising of an endowment fund by the intimate friends of Mr. Randall and of his refusal to except the same. Continuing, the court said: "In the light thrown upon the latter part of his life, the conduct of the decedent in refusing the aid proffered by his intimate friends justified to tho fullest extent the tribute to his memory by Mr. Carson in his remarks introductory to the testimony on behalf of the accountant: 'Such spirit and independence in a public man, rare, unfortunately, at all times of our history, made the name and fame and example of Mr. Randall one of the most precious possessions of the people, and particularly of Philadelphia.'"

JACKSON ULTIMATUM.

It Is a Beautiful Advertisement For Uncle Tom's Cabin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16. — Through Parson Davies, Peter Jackson delivered his ultimatum to James J. Corbett. He wants a definite, unequivocal, final reply from Corbett within 10 days or he will withdraw all challenges and take down the deposit of $2,500 recently put up in New York. "My proposal is this," said Davies last night: "I want Corbett to sign an agreement within the next 10 days to fight Jackson at any specified future time. I am tired of hearing Corbett's conditional and indefinite promise to meet Jackson after he has fought Mitchell. I want this matter considered altogether independent of Mitchell. What I am anxious to know of Corbett is, will he fight Jackson or not? and further I want to know within 10 days. Articles can be signed now, but Jackson is willing to give Corbett the naming of time and terms. If Corbett does not reply within the time named all negotiations will be broken off."

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13.—In reply to Jackson's ultimatum issued to-day saying that Corbett must accept his challenge within 10 days or Jackson's money would be withdrawn, Corbett said this afternoon: "My representatives will be in New York Wednesday to make a match with Mitchell or Jackson. Mr. Brady and Mr. Delaney leave for New York at 5 o'clock this evening. They have power to make the match with either Mitchell or Jackson; Mitchell first and Jackson second. I am not going to do any talking on paper. Money will talk when my manager gets to New York."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

NEW LIGHT ON THEOSOPHY.

The Lecture of Mrs. Besant Was a Revelation to Many.

IT PROVED TO BE VERY ENTERTAINING.

Knowledge in America Used Against the Masses.

SOME OLD THEORIES SHE TOUCHED UPON

A large and attentive audience greeted Mrs. Annie Besant last night when she appeared at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the Iron City branch of the Theosophical society to lecture on the science which she has made her life study. The time before her appearance, while the people were taking their seats, was filled with a few selectians on the organ by H. P. Ecker. Mrs. Besant was introduced by Mr. W. C. Temple, a member of the society.

She is a tall woman with strong features indicative of the powerful mind she possesses. Her hair is quite white though her general appearance is not that of an elderly woman. Her voice is deep-toned and clear, making it easy to hear every word even though spoken softly. Her enunciation is remarkably distinct, and with a strong English accent. Before touching the subject matter of her lecture, she spoke at length of the advances of modern society in science. She said that "Specialism" is a peculiarity of modern study, that a man knows his own particular study in all its details, but is ignorant of the mere rudiments of his neighbor's, and that this weakens the power to generalize, to judge of science in its broad, universal aspect, and consequently weakens the power and narrows the judgment of the mind.

"A strong difference exists between the Eastern and Western methods of study," said Mrs. Besant. "The East seeks causes, goes to the beginning of the great forces of nature, seeks to discover their fundamental principles, and then the way by which they may be subjected to the will of man. In the West the powers are taken for granted, as it were, and the first idea os the Western student is to apply them. Instead of tracing them back to their sources and bringing the influence of the will of man to bear on their work he makes machines and apparatus by which to use them for the modern purposes of manufacture and commerce.

KNOWLEDGE FROM THE EAST.

"The source of all knowledge is found in the East, where dreams, mysticism and occult science rule. The great chemists, electricians and scientists of the world have brought into the West the products of Eastern study and have applied them to modern use. All the great men of the day, men whose names stand first in the lists of great scientists, believe that the East possesses the right principles of scientific study. Paracelsus, who brought to the knowledge of Western civilization zinc, a metal never before known there, and opium, a drug before only used by medical students of the East, and Roger Bacon, whose name will be famous forever as the discoverer of gun powder, and who may be called the father of modern chemists, recognized the depth and strength of the 'mind study' of the East, and although the latter never professed himself as a follower of the mystical influences and ideas which entirely govern Eastern study and science, he yet recognozed that they really give to the world the rudiments of all the great inventions and applications of natural forces to everyday uses, which are finally followed out and completed by the Western man of learning.

Thus are men of science beginning to realize that mysticism is not mere dreaming, and to believe the ideas and theories advanced by the East." Mrs. Besant said that she feels it incumbent to justify in a measure those who hear nature when she whispers, and do not require her to roar out like a thunderclap before they will believe. The invisible forces of nature are most potent. Magnetism and galvanism, which are becoming daily more familiar to the world at large, and which were unknown and unrecognized a century ago, were touched on, and then Mrs. Besant went on to speak of Prof. Crookes, one of the greatest thinkers of the age, a great chemist and electrician and a man who holds with theosophical students and students of eastern science that the mind and will of the human are powerful beyond ordinary conception.

FOLLOWING OUT A THEORY.

His theory of a protine substance was delineated, and the stumbling block of the ancient chemist—transmutation of metals—was spoken of in a way which explained how a man could seek to follow out his theory on this subject until his mind reeled from the fields of study thus thrown open. The idea that such as we call elements in the ancient sense of the word are not elements at all, but only products of the great principle of all, which produces different substances from itself, by following out different lines of treatment. "Thus," said he, "copper may be taken back to its primitive state and 'shunted' on to the track which leads to gold." Nicola Testa, our great electrician, was spoken of in connection with electricity and the waves of ether which a few years ago would have killed a person by their force, but which by his theory are reduced in size and made to vibrate in unision with those in the body, thus having no ill effects.

According to Mrs. Besant the American physical organization is far more sensitive to the subtle influences of the mind than European. This is partly owing to the mixture of the races, and partly to the electrical forces which predominate in our climate. Among other interesting things she spoke of the possibility of a race of beings whose senses are influenced by waves of electricity instead of waves of light. In such a case all substances which appear to us solid would be transparent, such as metals, and all transparent substances, such as glass, air, etc., would be opaque. Other subjects of a scientific nature were treated with a powerful touch of nature, and the noted leader closed by saying:

KNOWLEDGE IS BADLY USED.

"The question will arise in many minds, that is the students of the mind and of theosophy know already the things which our men of science in the western world are groping after; if they recognize them before they are made clear to our chemists and electricians, why do you not help them in their struggle after knowledge? The answer would be that we theosophists believe that in the modern science of the western world, knowledge is not used for good, for universal morality and brotherhood, but for the gain of weath for the few while the thousands starve, no better off than before. Rather let knowledge stop until conscience is awakened."

The whole lecture was marked by the deep thought of the woman, the value of whose intellectual work is recognized the world over, and was delivered with the power of a believer who is above all the frippery and frivolity of the absurdities generally believed to belong to theosophy and spiritualism, and who is a deep earnest student of the great powers which are yet hidden from the eyes of general humanity. Mrs. Besant leaves to-day on the limited for New York.

HOKE SMITH SLATED, TOO.

He Is to Be Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The work of cabinet-making goes on more rapidly than was possible a week ago. Then everything depended upon the choice of a secretary of state, and Judge Gresham's acceptance settled not only that office but who should also be chosen for one or two others. If Judge Gresham had declined, the president-elect would have been compelled to come to New York in order to secure a secretary of state. This would have rendered impossible the appointment of Mr. Bissell as postmaster general, something that has been in mind almost as a certainty if the other conditions could be properly managed.

The same thing is true in the matter of the selection of a member from the South. It has been conceded that two members would be taken from that section, Mr. Carlisle being one. A report was sent out yesterday that Hoke Smith of Georgia had been slated for the department of agriculture. This is not at all the case. His friends originally put forward his name for attorney general, but the place in which he is most likely to find his work in the next few years is the interior department. He has been recommended so universally by leading men of many States that it is safe to say that almost no other Southern name has been considered in connection with a cabinet appointment. The late Justice Lamar, in whose judgment the president-elect had great confidence, took occasion, after the election, to give the most flattering opinion of Mr. Smith's ability for an important place, and in doing so he said to his friends, as well as to the president-elect, that he believed he would be an ideal incumbent of the office of secretary of the interior, which he himself had once held. One of the last letters written by the late justice was one making a plea for Mr. Smith's recognition.

SMITH TO BE THE MAN.

There is little doubt of Mr. Smith's appointment within a few days unless some unexpected declinations come from other directions. Even these are not likely to change the result.

In regard to Judge Gresham's going into the cabinet, Congressman Patterson of Tennessee said: "The judge is a real Democrat, although he has been a Republican. That is the way we strengthen the party, by receiving into it able men like Mr. Gresham. I think Mr. Cleveland should not be hampered in the selection of his cabine."

GRESHAM WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

He Refused to Be Second Choice For President by the Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Judge Egbert Jamieson, of Chicago, a personal friend of the Judge Gresham, to-day said: "Part of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican convention stopped over here on its way to Minneapolis last summer. I met a number of the delegates at the auditorium. It was explained to me that while Pennsylvania was for Blaine, Gresham was their second choice. They recognized in him elements that might consolidate the anti-Harrison strength to a greater extent even than Blaine. "'I want you,' said my friend, to see Judge Gresham and find out if he will let us put him in training for the nomination in case it is ascertained that we can win with him and not with Blaine.'

'You are sending a Democrat on a rather queer mission,' I replied, 'but being your friend and a friend of Judge Gresham I will do what I can.'

"I found Judge Gresham in his chambers and told him what I had called for. The judge said he appreciated the high compliment paid him, but that under no circumstances could he be considered as a possibility. 'I do not think it is possible to defeat Mr. Harrison for the nomination,' he remarked, 'but even if it were, and the nomination were offered me, I could not as an honest man accept it.' He then defined his views on the tariff. He was in thorough accord with Mr. Cleveland, and came out flat-footed for tariff reform. 'On the tariff issue,' he said, 'I am as much of a Democrat as you are, and entertaining such views I could not be the candidate of the Republican party for president.'"

ALL FOR MRS. BLAINE.

The Secretary of State Willed Insignificant Sums to His Children.

AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 16.—The will of James G. Blaine was filed for probate today. The document was executed at Washington, January 7, and leaves almost the entire estate to Mrs. Blaine in fee simple. He bequeaths to his daughters Margaret and Harriet and his son James $50 each. To each of his grandchildren, Emmons Blaine, Blaine Coppinger and Corwin Coppinger, he leaves $25.

The rest of the estate is bequeathed absolutely to his wife. No provision is made for James G. Blaine III., son of James G. Blaine, Jr.

Dangers of the Season.

The sudden changes in weather in the latter part of the winter and early spring are a source of colds and coughs. This season is a particularly dangerous one for persons with weak lungs or of delicate constitution. A slight cold is likely to become a serious one, and the cough that follows is the one great cause of the many deaths from consumption in the early spring. Never neglect a cold or cough. Keep a reliable remedy on hand and check the first cough, that may lead to consumption. As such a remedy the medicine called Kemp's Balsam is strongly recommended. For every form of throat and lung disorder, including the la grippe cough, croup and consumption in first stages, it probably has no equal anywhere. Get a bottle to-day.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A PEACEFUL DEATH.

Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union, Dies at Louisville.

END OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

He Makes His Own Way From Poverty to a Place of Power.

NEARLY UNITED STATES SENATOR.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—Dr. Norvin Green's career was peacefully ended Sunday morning. With the passing out of the night his life went out, death stealing upon him before the Sabbath day had fairly begun. Warren Green watched out the night at his father's bedside. At 7 o'clock it was plain that death was hovering near. In a half hour, while the family was watching his every breath, life departed from the body of the head of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the Green mansion, Second and Broadway.

The Western Union wires quickly flashed the news of Dr. Green's death all over the land and telegrams of condolence began pouring in. General Thos. T. Eckert and all officers of the Western Union sent telegrams of sympathy.

The funeral will be at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. General Eckert telegraphed that he and a party of gentlemen would come from New York as soon as possible. A number of Western Union officials will be among the list of honorary and active pall-bearers. The services will take place at the residence, and the remains will be interred in Cave Hill. The burial will be private.

Dr. Green's serious illness is only of 10 days duration, though for six weeks he has been confined to the house, and since last fall has not been well. Dr. Yandall described the disease as a catarrhal diarrhea. A similar attack caused him suffering last summer while at Saratoga. Last fall he was a victim of the grip. On Christmas he returned home from New York feeling indisposed. But he kept up his work, though remaining indoors the greater part of the time.

Dr. Norvin Green and his wife three years ago celebrated their golden wedding at their handsome home in this city. He married in 1840, his wife being Miss Martha English, a daughter of Captain James W. English, who fought in the battle of Tippecanoe and through the war of 1812 under General William Henry Harrison. The English family then lived in Carroll county, and after the marriage Dr. Green, who had raised sufficient money to educate himself by contracting to cut cord wood in Hunter's bottom, moved on the Kentucky side of the river, opposite Madison, Ind. He had been forced to do labor because of the bankruptcy of his father, who lost his all by becoming surety on a guardian's bond. After moving to this city his first son was born. He now has four sons, Dr. James A., now abroad; Pinckney F., a lawyer living at 307 West Chestnut street; John E. of Glenview stock farm and Warren, who is now living with his father at Second and Broadway, and two daughters, Misses Susie and Grace. For the past 30 years the greater part of his time has been spent in New York, but he has retained his citizenship in this city. In 1878 he removed his family to New York, bringing them back in 1885.

Dr. Norvin Green was born in New Albany April 7, 1818. While a child his family removed to this State so that his early life was identified with and fashioned by his residence in Kentucky. His education was thorough rather than broad, including studies which were suited to the professional life which he had mapped out. His preferences were in the direction of solid knowledge rather than classical culture. With such tendencies, and after a thorough course of study under the able faculty of the medical department of the University of Louisville, he graduated in 1840 with honor. He soon entered upon a successful practice. Not long afterward he became physician of the Western military academy at Drennen Springs, Ky., of which the late James G. Blaine was at that time one of the junior instructors. Like almost all young men of spirit in Kentucky, Dr. Green early connected himself with the politics of the State. He was elected for several terms to the Kentucky legislature, and in 1853 was appointed commissioner of the United States in charge of the construction of the national building in Louisville. While engaged in the duties of his appointment he became one of the lessees of the United Morse and Peoples telegraph line between Louisville and New Orleans, and, becoming president of these interests, united under the name of the Southern Telegraph Company, he become identified with the history of the telegraph. In 1866, when the American, United States and Western Union lines were consolidated, Dr. Green was chosen vice president, and with the exception of about three years, during which he accepted the presidency of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railway Company, retained that office until January, 1873, when he returned to duty as vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It was during this interim of three years that he again entered the politics of the State, and was waited upon by a delegation of the legislature and urged to accept the nomination for United States senator. It is said that he would have been elected but for a clerical error in the count of the nominating caucus. Dr. Green was elected president of the Western Union April 23, 1878.

ROSES AND LAVENDER.

A Lovely Dress of Unique Design and Successful Finish, Without Puffed Sleeves or Wrinkles.

It is a relief to study a gown guiltless of puffed sleeves, wrinkling bertha, Empire uncertainties and mediæval vagaries.

There are not many of these costumes of the times timely, but a few made in fashionable colors, dear alike to artists and the beau monde and worn with temerity, achieve distinction among Tudors, Medicis and Stuarts.

Just at present there can scarcely be anything more novel than a low bodice, rounded simply without the fall of lace or the revers tightened around the arms below the shoulders—a bodice without sleeves of a contrasting color, yea, without balloon puffs at all; one sustained by the amusing little straps whose breadth or narrowness used to be the measure of immodesty.

Such a bodice, I grant, unless cut from stuffs the richness and delicacy of whose shadings we have never seen before this winter, would be something more than novel. It would be hopelessly out of date, even in this era of permissible dates.

But the lively changing hues of a heliotrope satin ball gown, still in the couturiere's hands, have lifted it serene above such vicious suppositions.

The range of views is not great, but varies rather by the moving of the folds under the electric lights than with the dye

A ROSE DRESS.

in the threads. The skirt is smooth about the waist and hips, but deep side gores bring the measurements around the bottom of it to 11 inches.

A flounce of wide Valenciennes extends midway up the skirt.

The bodice is gathered, the fullness being thrown well forward and off the hips. It is cut low and round and there is no vestige of a sleeve; but blossoming at the edge of the decolletage are velvet roses in beautiful colors, which must be the despair of florists who can't make them grow in hothouses. These roses, lavender in the bud, heliotrope in the half opened blossoms and purple where the "heart of the flower lies opened before you, clamber over the shoulder and lovingly about the bosom of the debutante. Beneath the bust line is another cincture of the shaded beauties. The waist is tied about with a girth of them, and the joining of the lace to the skirt is concealed by velvet petals.

A necklace of enameled roses, with diamond dewdrops sparkling, circlets for the arms and a row for the fan, are to be worn with this triumph of Flora.

THE LATEST.

POLITICAL NEWS IN OHIO.

Strange Prayer in the House of Representatives.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—The "strike" of the Columbus clergymen against filling the chaplaincy of the legislature without remuneration recalls an amusing incident that occurred in the last general assembly. Early in the first session Speaker Hysell, noticing that Representative Dresbach was listed in the house catalogue as a minister of the gospel, called upon him one day to open the house with prayer. Dresbach, who had anything but a ministerial appearance, promptly responded, much to the surprise of his fellow members, who had not suspected that he belonged to the cloth—as he had certainly given them no reason to suspect. The fact was that Mr. Dresbach had given up theology for the law, if he had not "back-slid," indeed. Turning to Speaker Hysell, immediately after closing his prayer, Dresbach said in tones that could be heard all over the house:

"There! I have responded to your request once, but d——I if I will ever do it again."

Dresbach has left the ministry, never to return, it seems. He soon after left Stark county, which he represented in the legislature, and went to Circleville, where he was practicing law when last heard from.

The house now contains no member who can be called upon to offer prayer, and the senate has only one such member—Senator Bain of Marion. Every profession and occupation seems to be represented in the body except that of the Christian ministry.

TO HAVE A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

One Is Said to Have Been Engaged For Mrs. Cleveland.

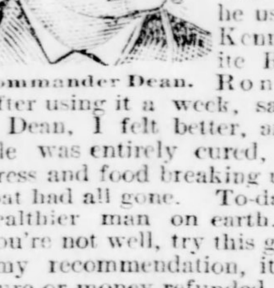
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Cleveland is to have a private secretary. She has been in correspondence with Mrs. Toumey of New York, who was recommended by the late Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Toumey is a widow who has traveled a great deal and is the mistress of several languages. It is said she has arranged with Mrs. Cleveland to attend to the voluminous correspondence of the social side of the White House for $2,000 per year.

A friend of Mrs. Cleveland, it is said, has rented, and will offer for her exclusive use in viewing the inaugural parade, a second-floor parlor near the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, directly opposite the treasury department. It is said the rent paid for the use of this parlor was $400.

DO NOT suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

A NOBLE CAUSE.

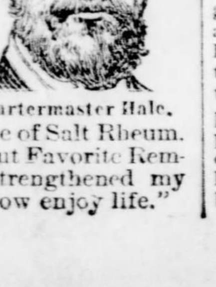
Commander James S. Dean, of General Grant Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y.,



Commander Dean.

contracted an aggravated stomach trouble in the Army which resulted in chronic dyspepsia. Physicians without number prescribed but he suffered untold misery until he used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. "After using it a week, says Commander Dean, I felt better, and in a short while was entirely cured, that terrible distress and food breaking up sour in my throat had all gone. To-day, there isn't a healthier man on earth. Comrades! if you're not well, try this great medicine on my recommendation, it's guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

"I desire, says Quartermaster Wilbur L. Hale, of Pratt Post, G. A. R., Kingston, N. Y., to request my Comrades to use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, if troubled with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Constipation, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Troubles. It cured me of a most horrible case of Salt Rheum. Physicians gave me up but Favorite Remedy healed every sore, strengthened my nerves and muscles. I now enjoy life."



Quartermaster Hale.

SHERMAN RILED BY TELLER.

Episode in the Nicaragua Canal Bill Debate.

UNCLE SAM TO ACT AS A SQEEZER.

Private Stock Holdings to Be Rendered Worthless.

OTHER NEWS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Nicaraguan canal bill was before the senate Tuesday, being the subject of two speeches and of a running discussion in which Mr. Sherman, who is in charge of it, took a leading part. He explained why it was that 12 millions of stock, already issued, was left outstanding. At one point in the discussion Mr. Teller referred to a statement of Mr. Sherman's as a misrepresentation, whereupon Mr. Sherman exclaimed that that was false, as he had misrepresented nothing. Senator Quay gave notice of an amendment that the act shall not take effect until the United States shall have secured, by convention with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the right to fortify and garrison the termini of the proposed canal on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to maintain one or more armed vessels on Lake Nicaragua, and to march military forces through the territory of either of these States for the purpose of protecting the canal and the citizens of the United States operating it.

Mr. Sherman said that he desired to explain the points as to the amount of stock which to government was not to own, and also as to outstanding contracts between the canal company and the construction company. These contracts were to be swept out of existence. They were inconsistent with the bill because they were on the basis of a cost of $250,000,000 for the construction of the canal. The government would start with a "clear table." It would own $80,000,000 out of $100,000,000 of the stock, and would have 10 directors, the maritime company becoming the mere agents of the United States. Twelve millions of the stock was in the hands of private owners, and could only be obtained from them by some method of condemnation.

INQUISITIVE SENATOR BRICE.

Mr. Brice inquired whether it would not be the policy of the government, holding 80,000,000 of stock, to fix the canal toll so as to leave no dividend for the stock; and whether, in that event, the 12,000,000 of stock in the hands of private owners, would be of any value at all. Mr. Sherman replied that his colleague had stated very clearly the exact position which the committee on foreign relations took. Mr. Brice inquired further, whether, in anticipation of that state of facts the private owners of this 12,000,000 of stock had not, somewhere, safeguards against such rates of toll being fixed as would leave their stock valueless. Mr. Sherman replied that they had no such safeguards. Then, of what value would the stock be to them, Mr. Brice persisted, if the government should fix the tolls to leave nothing for the stockholders? Mr. Sherman replied that the stock would be of very little value.

"Am I to understand," Mr. Brice asked, "that this grant of $12,000,000 of stock is nominal, made only for the purpose of recognizing the legal right of these stockholders while the effect is the extinguishment of their property?"

Mr. Sherman replied that he was not prepared to speak of the value of the stock. Mr. Brice was familiar with railroad corporations, and could form an idea how much this canal stock was worth. The committee on foreign relations did not consider it worth anything, but how was the government to get it from its owners?

THE LIE INDIRECT.

Mr Teller intervened in the discussion, relying on the report of the committee on foreign relations to show that Mr. Sherman was mistaken on some points. Mr. Sherman declined to submit to the interruption, which Mr. Teller excused by saying that he intervened because the senator from Ohio had been making a misrepresentation.

"That is false," said Mr. Sherman. "I do not misrepresent anything. I say again that if the government of the United States shall have the control of this canal it is not to be presumed that it would levy such tolls as would pay dividends on watered stock or any other stock."

Mr. Teller came back to the report of the committee and claimed that he was right in what he had previously said.

"When the senator from Ohio," Mr. Teller continued, "says that my statement is untrue he denies his own record; he denies the facts on which his bill is based. If the committee on foreign relations has since come to the conclusion that another system is to be adopted by the government we are not responsible for that. We are presumed to go, first, on the bill which the committee has presented, and secondly, on its report, and to suppose that these contain their ideas.

RELYING ON THE REPORT.

We had a right to say that when giving to this company $12,000,000 of stock, when it was worth more than par, was giving it too much. We had a right to suppose that the stock was going to be worth what the committee says in its report it is going to be worth. We have not been served with any notice that there was a secret intent so to manage the canal that the owners of one-fifth of the stock were to get nothing. The statement which I made was absolutely correct, and the statement of the senator from Ohio that this report did not accompany the bill is, at least, a mistake."

At the close of a speech by Mr. Squire the bill was laid aside, and the senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened the senate resumed consideration of the bill. Mr. Stewart submitted an amendment that all money arising from the sale of bonds applicable to the construction and equipment of the canal shall be expended by the secretary of war subject to the regulations applicable to the construction of public works; and existing contracts relating to the construction of the canal shall be cancelled, and the company shall have no power or control over the money, or to make contracts for the construction or equipment of any part of the canal to be paid out of this money.

BLINDED HIS BROTHER.

Stricken With Remorse, Daniel Noble Goes to the Penitentiary.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 16.—Daniel Noble was sentenced to-day to eight years in the penitentiary for shooting his brother, Wesley Noble, July 18, 1892. Wesley's face was riddled with bird-shot and both eyes shot out.

Yesterday Wesley was brought into court blind and tottering. The sight moved Dan to tears, and to-day he pleaded guilty. After Dan had pleaded Wesley asked to be allowed to shake hands with him, and to see if he meant to carry out his threat to kill his brother when freed from the penitentiary. The brothers met in a private room, with a few court officials present. Wesley, lamenting that he could not see his brother's face, forgave him fully and freely. Then the blinded brother brought up his children and had them shake hands with Dan in token of their forgiveness. Dan was completely broken down, and he pledged himself, if living when his time was up, to give the remainder of his life to the care and maintenance of his brother and family.

BLACK HORSE ON A WAR PATH.

But He Was No Match For Two Chicago Policemen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Black Horse, a son of the famous Sioux chief, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, came to Chicago last night and struck the best whisky he ever had in his life. It fascinated him at first, and later on it paralyzed him. To-night Black Horse, who is in company with Captain Hutchins of the army and several Indians who likewise wear the regulation blue, strolled into the dining-room of the Le Grande hotel, where the entire band is staying. The first thing he did was to let loose a few Sioux war whoops, and then he drew a revolver and began shooting promiscuously. Two policemen who had come in to stop his yelling promptly knocked him flat and took away everything but his raiment and his voice, and the howling warrior was locked up. Later on Captain Hutchins secured his release on the ground that he was a brave soldier and "good Indian."

HE WOULD COMPROMISE.

Cleveland Ready to Come Half Way on Silver Legislation.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — President-elect Cleveland has not given up hope that something may be done before the close of the session to relieve the silver situation. Josiah Quincy, who visited Mr. Cleveland at Lakewood yesterday, came to Washington to-day and was in consultation with Democratic senators and members regarding the silver question. Mr. Cleveland is willing to make any reasonable compromise with the free silver men in order to get the Sherman act repealed. It is understood that he believes a return of the Bland act would be preferable to the present law and would relieve the present financial situation and restore confidence. Mr. Quincy and other representatives of the president-elect will do all they can to induce the house to take up the silver question before the close of the session.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

"*My Sick Sisters,*

"Let me tell you something.

"I have no motive other than to do you good.

"For years I have been almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms: shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, faintness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the U. S., but *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* has done more for me than all the doctors.

MRS. HARRIET WAMPLER

"I feel it my duty to tell you these facts that you also may be cured. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham."— *Mrs. Harriet Wampler, 507 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, Minn.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

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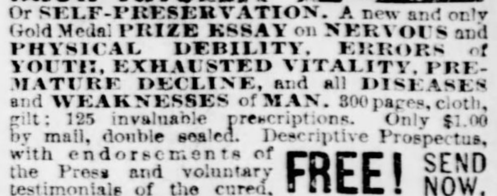

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Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus, with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured. **FREE!** SEND NOW. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Science of Life, or Self-preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

RAIDED THE LIST.

Bears Hammer the Grangers and Some of the Industrial Shares.

PRICES DROP OF THEIR OWN WEIGHT.

Whisky Declines Sharply, and Specialties Generally Weak.

ERIE WAS A TRIFLE STRONGER.

Edison Electric Declines and Sugar Is Poorly Supported.

NO ACTION ON THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There were unmistakable signs of liquidation to-day, and the industrials suffered more than the railroad list. The raid against the grangers was started by the Cammack party, and later in the day the selling movement spread to Sugar and National Cordage.

The disappointment over the decision of the administration not to sell bonds furnished the key-note for the bears to attack the market. The majority of the bank presidents had made up their minds that the only relief to the situation was an issue of bonds. When this relief was not forthcoming, there was a disposition to sell the entire market, and prices dropped of their own weight up to the close of business.

It is expected that the movement of gold from this side will not assume alarming proportions, and rates for sterling exchange were stronger for sight bills, although no actual transactions were reported over $4 88¾. The consignments of specie by La Bourgogne, sailing next Saturday, are estimated as high as $5,000,000, but this large shipment is chiefly due to the fact that sterling loans amounting to $2,000,000 have not been renewed.

The demand for the industrials was not so strong, owing to the belief that an inquiry would be instigated in congress relative to the financial condition of the American Sugar Refining Company as well as the National Cordage. The Havemeyer party sold Sugar, and Mr. White was not so sanguine relative to the outcome of Cordage, although he was willing to write privileges on the basis of 2 per cent from the market.

The attack upon Reading was due to the report that the company had decided to issue more preference bonds to provide for working capital, while the decline in St. Paul and Rock Island was attributed to the lack of support by the Flower and Standard Oil contingent.

Western Union was raided by the room traders on the intimation that one large insurance company had concluded to dispose of its holdings, recently acquired on the recommendation of the board of directors as a permanent investment.

The sickness of Mr. Steinway, which necessarily involved a delay in the decision of the rapid transit commission on the proposition of the special committee on extensions of the elevated roads, was offered as an explanation for the weakness of Manhattan.

The specialties were generally weak, more especially National Starch, while the pressure to sell American Cotton Oil and National Lead was more pronounced than has been the case for several weeks.

Union Pacific and stocks commanding an international market were lower on the absence of foreign orders. Whisky Trust recorded a sharp decline on forced sales by a young plunger who is said to have limited his losses in a prominent new street brokerage house. The general belief prevails that Whisky Trust certificates have got to pass through the ordeal of being refused recognition by the banks, and that an attempt on the part of the company to raise money by pledging their warehouse receipts will not be successful.

Chicago Gas was not as well supported as it has been of late, owing to reports from the West that a prominent holder of the certificates had a misunderstanding with his brokers relative to the margin required for carrying his interests in the market.

Erie was a trifle stronger on the report that the proposed issue of collateral trust bonds had been placed abroad. Among the low-priced specialties Edison Electric Illuminating Company recorded the sharpest decline on the report that the next quarterly dividend would not be higher than at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The pool in Tennessee Coal and Iron Company continued to bid for the stock, but it is reported that the block of foreign holdings will be disposed of within the next few days at the market, and regardless of limit. The foreign houses were liberal buyers of Ontario & Western and the trunk lines generally on the intimation that the prospective war on rates has been settled. There was also a report in the final hour that no action would be taken on the switchmen's strike, to go into effect as soon as the world's fair rates were fixed by the trunk lines.

The selling of Big Four was, however, attributed to the Drexel-Morgan interest, and although a decline in the stock was recorded, there appeared to be good orders to buy the same on a scale down.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 34 to 37; 50 shares sold at 33½; $13,000 4s sold at 83¾.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Trading in stocks to-day, especially during the forenoon, was very active, with some excitement under pronounced selling of the industrials, and a few specialties among the railroads. The excitement quieted down, and a substantial rally in prices followed later in the day, though considerable feverishness marked the dealings throughout. The weakness of last night, caused by the disappointment over the failure of the New York bankers to induce the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds for gold, and thus relieve the financial situation while aiding the banks, was continued, under vigorous attacks by the bears on all the vulnerable spots. Sugar touched 126¼ and Cordage 67. The rest of the market sympathized only in part with these movements, and the fluctuations among the railroad shares were generally confined to fractional amounts during the entire day. The principal exceptions to this rule were Reading, Omaha and New England. The selling of Reading was marked, Philadelphia houses taking charge of the movement, and it was reported that snows and floods had seriously interfered with the operation of the road and its mines, and the next statement would be a poor one. It retired, however, only 16c to 46¾, and later made a full rally, closing unchanged. Omaha was driven down fractionally, but rallied sharply in the late dealings and closed a quarter higher at 56. New England, however, after a decline of 1½, rallied only ¾, and closed ⅜ lower. The losses in the industrial shares extended to about 1½ per cent, and the larger part of them were recovered. With the cessation of the pressure to sell the market drifted into comparative dullness and prices began to rally, and late in the day the report that Mr. Morgan had gone to Washington to-day to consult with the heads of the administration again raised the hope that an issue of bonds would be decided upon and the short sellers of the forenoon covered freely with the result of a general rally. Exchange, however, still continues high, and the general impression is that a large amount of gold must go out in the immediate future. Estimates that $3,000,000 is sure to go are made, and many think that the limit which the insurance companies have set, $5,000,000, will be carried away on Saturday's steamer. Manhattan was attacked early in the day, and opened down 2 per cent at 156, but the rapid transit situation is deemed favorable to the company and a sharp rise to 160 followed, its net gain being 2 per cent for the day. Sugar closed with a loss of 2 per cent, and Cordage with one of 2⅛, after the substantial rally from lowest prices. Bonds were rather quiet but the business was widely distributed and the tone scarcely more than steady.

Bonds closed dull as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	112½	do. do. 2ds	115⅝
do. 4s coup	112½	North. consols	134
do. 2s	99½	do. debent's 5s	111
Pacific 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	88½
La. stamped 4s	96	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	111
Tenn. new set 6s	102	St. Paul consols	127¼
do. do. 5s	101	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	117
do. do. 3s	75	T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts	79
Canadian So. 2s	103	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts	26½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	106	Union Pac. 1sts	106
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118	West Shore	102¼
do. do. 4s	88	R. G. W. 1sts	77½
Erie 2ds	103⅝	Atchison 4s	83⅝
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	81½	do. 2½ class a	55½
do. do. 5s	46½	Gal. H. & Sa. 6s	106½
Mutual Union 6s	113	do. 2d 5s	97
N. J. C. int. Cert.	111⅝	H. & T. con. 5s	107¾
North. Pac. 1sts	117½	H. & T. con. 6s	107

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: After the rush to sell was over, the news that Messrs. Pierpont Morgan and Chauncey M. Depew had gone to Washington for the purpose of persuading Mr. Harrison to reconsider his decision about the issue of bonds, had more to do with rallying the market than anything else. Encouraging accounts were also received from the seat of congress, regarding the prospects of passing the bill to authorize the issue of 3 per cent five year bonds, for the purpose of maintaining the treasury's gold reserve. If this expectation is realized it will obviate the doubts that have been raised about the legality of the sale of bonds. A considerable demand for Sugar developed in the loan crowd this afternoon, the stock lending at a small premium. The feature in this stock and Cordage to-day has been the absence of manipulative supporting orders. The tone of the market at the close was irregular but strong.

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: The weak feeling that took hold of the market during the last half hour of yesterday's trading brought in some trading, but prices were weak during the first half hour, the pressure being mostly against Sugar and Cordage. Rumor said that S. V. White was selling, but this is no doubt only boardroom talk. After this decline the market became quiet again, and a few stocks were offered for sale. When it became known that Mr. J. P. Morgan was to have an interview to day with the President and urge the sale of bonds the general market rallied and prices closed the best of the day. The President seems unwilling to do anything, especially as his term of office expires in less than three weeks; but we think that after he hears the arguments of bankers he will issue the bonds, as they wish him to do. If the bonds are issued the market will rally sharply, as the short interest is quite heavy.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 346,000 shares, including Atchison, 5,000; Burlington, 6,600; Chicago Gas, 12,500; Cotton Oil, 16,200; Distilling, 29,400; General Electric, 3,300; Louisville & Nashville, 3,500; Manhattan, 5,300; National Lead, 4,300; National Cordage, 32,600; New England, 11,400; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,600; Reading, 88,900; Richmond Terminal, 4,400; Rock Island, 7,100; St. Paul, 14,500; St. Paul & Omaha, 5,600; Sugar, 84,200; Union Pacific, 4,100; Western Union, 6,900.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison, T. & S. F.	34	34	33¾	34
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	49	49½	48¾	49½
do. preferred	82½	82½	81¾	82¼
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co.	129¾	129¾	126¼	128¼
do. preferred	....	....	....	102¾
Balto. & Ohio	95	95	94½	95
Canada Southern	56	56	55¼	55¾
Canadian Pacific	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85⅞
Chi. Gas Trust rcts	90⅛	90½	89⅝	90⅛
C., B. & Q.	99¼	99⅝	98¾	99⅛
C., H. V. & T.	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
Consolidated Gas	133	133½	133	134
C., C., C. & St. L.	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¼
D., L. & W.	151½	152¼	151½	152¼
Del. & Hudson	132	132½	131¼	132½
Dis. & C. T. Co.	37¾	38⅞	37	38⅜
Erie	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½
Gen. Electric Co.	110	110¼	109¼	110¼
Illinois Central	99½	100	99⅝	99¾
L. S. & M. S.	128½	128½	128	127½
L. E. & W.	....	....	....	23⅞
do. preferred	....	....	....	77½
L. & Nash	74⅛	74½	74	74½
Michigan Central	105	105	105	105
Manhattan Con.	156	160	156	159½
Missouri Pacific	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅞
National Lead Co.	47¾	48	47⅜	47⅞
do. pref	94	94	94	94
N. Y. Central	109¾	109⅞	109⅞	109¾
Nat. Cord. Co.	71	71	67	69¼
do. pref	114	114	112½	113½
N. Y. & N. E.	49¾	49¾	48¼	49
N. J. Central	125	126	124½	125½
N. & W.	....	....	....	7
do. pref	....	....	....	36¼
Northwest	112¾	113¼	112⅝	113¼
Northern Pacific	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
do. pref	48⅛	48⅞	48⅛	48⅜
N. American Co.	10⅛	10¼	10	10⅛
Omaha	55½	56	54⅞	55⅞
Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	196½
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	19
do. pref	....	....	....	58½
Reading	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛
R. & W. P. T.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
Rock Island	84¼	84⅜	84	84¼
St. Paul	78¾	79⅜	78⅝	79¼
do. pref	123	123¼	123	122½
Silver Bul. ctfs	....	....	....	83⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	34½	35¼	34½	35¼
Texas & Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜
T., A. A. & N. M.	38½	38½	37⅞	38¼
Union Pacific	39¼	39⅝	38⅞	39½
Wabash	....	....	....	12½
do. pref	25⅛	25⅛	25	25¼
W. U. Tel	96⅜	96⅝	96	96⅜
W. & L. E.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19½
do. pref	....	....	....	63½
Wisconsin Central	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
U. S. Rubber Co.	45	45	44½	44¼

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Many Business Centers.

NEW YORK—FEB. 15.—Flour—Receipts, 27,400 packages; exports, 7,724 barrels, and 1,475 sacks; sales, 13,300 packages; market quiet and easier. Cornmeal quiet and steady. Barley quiet and firm. Barley malt dull and steady. Wheat—Receipts, 3,100 bushels; sales, 7,725,000 bushels futures, 48,000 bushels spot; spot market lower; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 80c; afloat, 80¼@80½c; f. o. b., 89@81c; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 1 hard, 78¾@89c; No. 2 northern, 84c; options were active and irregular, declining 1⅛@1½c on heavy selling by the West and Northwest, advancing ⅜c on covering, and closing weak at ⅞c under yesterday; No. 2 red March, 78¾@79½c, closing at 78⅞c; May, 80¾@81 15-16c, closing at 81c; July, 82@82 15-16c, closing at 82c. Corn—Receipts, 25,600 bushels; exports, 6,050 bushels; sales, 870,000 bushels futures, 85,000 bushels spot; spot dull and ¾@1c lower; No. 1, 52c in elevator; steamer mixed, 51½@52½c; No. 3, 49½@50½c; options were more active declining ¾@1c with the West and wheat, reacting ⅛@¼c on covering, closing steady; February, 51¾@52c, closing at 51⅞c; March, 51¾@52c, closing at 51⅞c; May, 51¼@52c, closing at 51½c; July, 51½@52 1-16c, closing at 51⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 28,350 bushels; exports, 625 bushels; sales, 60,000 bushels futures, 161,000 bushels spot; spots fairly active and steady; options dull and weaker: February, 37⅝c; March, 38c; May, 38⅜@38¾c, closing at 38⅛c; spot No. 2 white, 41¼@41½c; No. 2 Chicago, 39½c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 3 white, 40½c; mixed western, 38@39½c; white do., 40@46c. Lard quiet and firmer; western steam closed at $13 12½; sales none; options sales, none; March, $13 10; May, $13 10; July, $12 60. Pork quiet and firmer; old mess, $19 75@20 00; new mess, $21 00. Butter quiet and weak; Elgin, 29@30c. Eggs firmer and in fair demand; receipts, 4,859 packages; western fresh, 29½@30c. Tallow firm and scarce; city ($2 00 per package), 7⅜c bid, 8⅛c asked. Turpentine quiet and steady at 35@35½c.

ST. LOUIS—FEB. 15.—Wheat declined ⅛c early, became very dull and then a sharp, quick drop of 1@1½c nearly created a panic. Later there was a slight reaction, but the close was ¾@1c below yesterday; cash, 69⅜c; May, closed, 73⅛c; July, 74c. Corn declined ⅛c early and later dropped more, closing ¾c under yesterday; cash, 39¼c; February, 39c; May, 41⅝c; July, 42¼c. Oats—Cash, firm, 33¼c bid; May lower at 34c. Rye—55c asked; 51c bid. Barley quiet; Iowa, 60@66c; Minnesota, 48c. Bran is dull at 68c. Lead quiet at $3 70; spelter quiet at $4 05. Flaxseed steady at $1 20½. Eggs higher at 22c. Whisky strong at $1 17. Pork firm at $19 75 for old; $20 50 for new. Lard higher at $12 62½. Dry salt meats better; loose shoulders, $9 62½; longs and ribs, $10 50; shorts, $10 75; strips, $9 75; boxed lots 15c more. Bacon—Shoulders, $10 50; longs and ribs, $11 50; shorts, $11 75; strips, $10 50. Sugar cured hams, $15 00@15 50.

MINNEAPOLIS—FEB. 15.—May opened at 70¾c, and closed at 69⅞c. There was a very light trade in the early part of the session, but during the break considerable wheat changed hands. The cash market held up very well to the prices of yesterday but the close was weaker on account of the weakness shown by futures. Most of the No. 1 northern sold from 68 to 69c. No. 2 northern sold at 64@65c. Receipts of wheat were 200 cars here, and 15 cars at Duluth and Superior. Close: February, 67c; May—Opening, 70⅜c; highest, 70⅜c; lowest, 69¾; closing, 69⅞c. July—Opening, 73c; highest, 73c; lowest, 72½c; closing, 72½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 northern, 69c; No. 2 northern, 64@66c.

PHILADELPHIA—FEB. 15.—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red, February, 77@77¼c; March, 77⅞@77⅞c; April, 78½@78¾c; May, 79¼@79⅜c. Corn weak and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, February, 50½@50⅝c; March, 50@50½c; April, 50½@50⅝c; May, 50½@50¾c. Oats—Car lots quiet at former rates; futures nominal; No. 2 white, February, 41@41½c; March, 40¾@41½c; April, 41@41½c; May, 41@41½c. Eggs firmer, with more demand; Pennsylvania firsts, 25½@26c. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 barrels, 7,900 sacks; wheat 4,700 bushels; corn, 19,500 bushels; oats, 24,900 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—FEB. 15.—Sugar quiet: open kettle, strictly prime, 3 5-16c; fully fair to prime, 3 3-16@3¼c; fair to good fair, 3@3⅛c; common to good common, 2¾@2⅞c; centrifugal, off plantation granulated, 4 9-16@4⅝c; off white, 4⅜@4½c; gray do., 3⅝@4c; choice yellow clarified, 3 15-16@4c; off do., 3½@3⅝c; seconds, 2½@3⅛c. Molasses strong, centrifugal choice, 20c; strictly prime, 18@19c; prime to good prime, 15@16c; fair to good, 9½c.

BUFFALO—FEB. 15.—Spring wheat in good demand; No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 northern, 78½c; No. 2 do., 77¼; winter quiet; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 1 white, 77c.

CINCINNATI—FEB. 15.—Wheat scarce; No. 2 red, 73½c. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 45@45¼c. Oats steady: No. 2 mixed, 34c. Rye in fair demand; No. 2, 58c. Whisky in good demand; sales, 829 barrels at $1 17. Butter steady. Eggs active and firm at 20c.

DULUTH—FEB. 15.—The market opened easy and ¼c lower to-day and ruled dull but very steady up to noon. The close was nervous. Close: No. 1 hard cash and February, 69½c; May, 74¼c; July, 76⅜c; No. 1 northern cash and February, 67c; May, 72c; July, 74¼c; No. 2 northern cash, 61¼c; No. 3, 56c; rejected, 50½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69c.

TOLEDO—FEB. 15.—Wheat active and firmer; No. 2 cash and February, 73c; May, 77c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 43½c; May, 45c bid; No. 3, 42½c; No. 4, 41c. Oats quiet; cash, 36c. Rye steady; cash, 58c. Cloverseed dull and steady; prime cash and February, $9 30; March, $9 35.

MILWAUKEE—FEB. 15.—Wheat lower; May, 69⅝c; No. 2 spring, 67c; No. 1 northern, 75c. Corn easy; No. 3, 41c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 35@36c; No. 3 do., 33½@34c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 62½@63c; sample, 40@61c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 58½c.

KANSAS CITY—FEB. 15.—Wheat strong: No. 2 hard, 66@66½c; No. 2 red, 71c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; No. 2 white, 35½@36c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 29¾@30c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c. Eggs active and firm at 21@22c.

BALTIMORE—FEB. 15.—Wheat—February, 76½@76¾c; March, 77¼c; May, 80c. Corn weak; mixed spot, 49½c; February, 49¼c; May, 50⅜@50⅝c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white western, 41c. Eggs steady at 26c.

Gold in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 16.—A company is being formed to mine for gold in the new district recently opened up by W. W. Hills in Kedalia, Kanawha county, and extensive works with costly equipments will be built at once. The ore is getting richer as the depth lowers, and recent assays show the find to be a profitable one. Gold in West Virginia is still considered a myth outside the district in question, and the parties who have taken pains to investigate this last discovery. But the ores in the hill "strike" have been proved by exacting tests, and it ends all doubt as to the existence of the mineral in this State.

Height of the Atmosphere.

Calculations, based on the observation of the refraction of light, have caused it to be supposed that the air becomes so rare at the height of about 60 miles that the distance may be regarded as the limit to its sensible extent, but the other calculations, made during the present century, of the distance from the earth at which meteors ignite indicate that the atmosphere extends upward of 100 miles.

A Grand Jury's Report.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Feb. 15.—The grand jury which was directed by court to investigate the Huntingdon industrial reformatory has reported that no foundation exists for current rumors reflecting on the management.

Suicide in Jail.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 15.—William Long, a burly ruffian who was in jail at Toronto, hung himself in his cell last night. He was awaiting trial for an assault on his 15-year-old daughter.

STOCK MARKET OPENS DULL.

There Are Still Elements of Strength In It.

PHILADELPHIA CO. HANGS ON TO 22.

Wheeling Gas Holds Steady at the Advanced Price.

THE LITTLE BOOM IN OIL CONTINUES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

The action of the local stock market today was of a character to indicate that there are still elements of strength in it. Trading did not boom, and only 390 shares of stock were sold, but the general features were such that there is without doubt a good market for the favorite stock not far distant. The little flurry in oil has also assisted to give a tone of strength to the market, and brokers expect a renewal in that quarter. The following securities were traded in: Cable, Citizens traction, Central traction, Birmingham traction Philadelphia company, and Monongahela water company. Philadelphia company was the most prominent in the natural gas group and was traded in all day at 22. There was a number of buying orders at 21⅞, and some at 22. The bidding was chiefly at 21⅞, but after the close of the last board, 22⅛ was bid for 500 shares. Wheeling Gas was not traded in but was in some demand at 20¾. The purchase of the Wheeling oil production at the advance over the market price, has had a stimulating effect upon the stock, and caused a more extensive demand for it. The property is an excellent one, and the monthly gross earnings are estimated to be in the neighborhood of $20,000. For Chartiers Gas 11 was asked, and 14⅝ was bid for Peoples Pipeage.

Birmingham traction is still offered at 25, but only one small transaction was made at this price. Central traction was in fair demand and sold at 28¾. At the last call it became stronger and was bid higher, closing at 29 bid, 29½ asked. Citizens traction was wanted to about the usual extent, and was traded in at 65. There was some inquiry for Manchester traction and a slight demand for Duquesne. Pleasant Valley was a little weak as against yesterday, and closed lower. Second avenue stock closed at 48 bid, 50 asked.

In the miscellaneous group Standard Underground Cable sold at 79, and Monongahela Water Company was traded in at 29½. This price has been bid for the latter security for some time, while 30 has been the asking price. Pittsburgh Junction to the extent of 500 shares was offered at 35, while but 30 was bid. Air Brake at the close of the second call stood 138½ bid, 145 asked. On the final board but 135¼ was bid, and it closed at that figure.

There was somewhat of an oil boom left over from yesterday and it was helped along by almost everybody who is anxious for an advance. The transactions amounted to 20,000 barrels, the extremes of prices being 57 and 57½ cents per barrel. For Mellon oil 60 cents was bid, but as the Mellon Pipe Line Company has hardly all the oil it wants to fill its contracts it is doubtful if a trader could get 20,000 barrels from that line if he bought that quantity on 'change. For Producers oil 59½c was bid. The street is expecting an advance in oil beyond present prices, but whether it will materialize or not remains to be seen.

The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's new works on Pike run will be opened next spring. They expect to take out annually 12 acres of coal, or 6,000 car loads. Unless the Baltimore & Ohio Short line is completed a branch two miles in length will connect the works with the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad at California. Twenty car loads of freight per day from one works would not be so bad for the Ohio & Baltimore. The opening of a few such works should assure its early completion. The New York and Cleveland company have purchased enough coal on Pike run to last them 30 years and expect to pay out nearly $1,000,000 per year in wages.

Those active and astute gentlemen, Widener and Elkins of the Philadelphia Traction Company, who have made their influence felt in street railway circles in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Baltimore, are gaining a foothold in the national capital. They are at the head of the syndicate which has purchased controlling interest for $275,000 in a Washington street railway known as the Baltimore, which circles the most important part of that city. The syndicate is also said to be negotiating for the Metropolitan line, which runs east to west through the city, and the Columbia, extending from the treasury building to the northeastern part of the capital. When these are acquired it is understood that the project of connecting Washington with Baltimore by a trolley road will be vigorously pushed.

Monongahela Water Company stock is being offered on the market, and 155 shares were sold to-day at 29½. A. J. Lawrence & Co. and W. R. Thompson & Co. were the purchasers.

The Philadelphia company's enormous bills have served to give its stock wonderful staying powers, and it sells at 22 with unusual regularity. Watt, Lawrence & Co. and Castor sold, and Sproul & Co. and Hill & Co. bought.

A. A. Adams sold 10 shares of Central traction to W. Watt at 28¾.

H. S. Sproul & Co. sold 20 shares of Standard Underground Cable to Hill & Co. at 79.

The Enterprise Mining Company has declared dividend No. 12, payable to-morrow. This brings the grand total up to $750,000.

The P. & W.'s gross earnings for the first week in February were $39,761, a decrease of $7,762.

Philadelphia capitalists are reported to have secured an option on the McKeesport & Reynoldton passenger railway, the White traction line, which connects McKeesport and Duquesne, and the Riverton bridge. The option holds good until the 1st of May, and about $250,000 is involved in the deal.

Bonds closed as follows: Citizens traction 5s, 109 bid; Birmingham traction 5s, 100 asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 100 asked.

It is reported that the Bell Telephone Company is leasing telegraph rights on its long-distance telephone wires to the Commercial Cable Telegraph Company. The Bell company has 75 wires between the East and New York.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.	
20 shares Stan. Und. cable	79
15 shares Citizens traction	65
10 shares Central traction	28¾
5 shares Birmingham traction	25
50 shares Philadelphia company	22
15 shares Philadelphia company	22
15 shares Philadelphia company	22
SECOND CALL.	
100 shares Monongahela water	29½
55 shares Monongahela water	29½
THIRD CALL.	
$1,000 Birmingham traction 5s	100
30 shares Philadelphia company	22
35 shares Philadelphia company	22
50 shares Philadelphia company	22

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Arsenal Bank	78	....
Allegheny National Bank	66¼	....
Bank of Pittsburgh	99	....
First National Bank, Pitts.	....	180¼
Fourth National Bank	125	130½
Fidelity Title and Trust Co.	....	125
Iron City National Bank	....	92
Liberty National Bank	116	....
Metropolitan National Bank	125	....
Third National Bank	132	....
Citizens Insurance Co.	....	34
Peoples Insurance Co.	25	30
Western Insurance Co.	....	34
Chartiers Valley Gas Co.	....	11
Peoples Nat. Gas & Pipeage	14⅝	....
Philadelphia Co.	21⅞	22⅛
Wheeling Gas Co.	20½	21¾
Tuna Oil Co.	....	20
Central Traction	29	29⅛
Citizens Traction	65	65½
Pittsburgh Traction	....	65¼
Pleasant Valley	23½	24
Second Avenue	48	50
Birmingham	24⅞	25
Duquesne	....	32¾
Manchester	....	43⅝
Chartiers Railway	....	65
P'gh, Youngst'n & Ashta'la	47½	....
Pittsburgh & Ca'le Shannon	....	8
P'gh Junction Railway	30	35
Luster Mining Co.	10	10⅝
Westinghouse	23	....
Monongahela Navigat'n Co.	69½	....
Monongahela Water Co.	29½	....
Union Switch & Signal Co.	19¼	19¾
Union Switch & Signal pref	38	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	135½	140
StandardUndergroundCable	79	80
U. S. Glass Co. common	....	60

MONETARY.

The local money situation has changed in no material respect, and the 6 per cent rate for time and call loans is still in force. The clearing house report is as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,246,876 34
Yesterday's balances	341,628 93
Same day last week:	
Exchanges	$2,246,858 61
Balances	346,910 78

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Money on call easy at 2 to 4 per cent; last loan 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange quiet but strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86¾ for 60 days and $4 88¾ for demand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Bank clearings, $111,458,300; balances, $7,441,712.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Bank clearings, $18,526,575; balances, $2,622,675. Money 4½ per cent. Exchange on New York 12½c discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Bank clearings, $12,382,478; balances, $1,537,696.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Bank clearings, $2,443,929; balances, $416,081. Money 6 per cent.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—New York exchange selling at $1 50. Clearings, $464,075; balances, $110,183.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Clearings, $2,651,962. New York exchange, commercial, 50c per $1,000; bank, $1 50 per $1,000 premium.

Foreign Financial.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Three per cent rentes 98f 60c for the account.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Calcutta linseed, 44s 9d per quarter. Linseed oil 21s 7½d per cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Close: Consuls for money, 98 13-16; do. account, 98⅞; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio firsts, 29¾; Canadian Pacific, 88; Erie, 25¼; do. seconds, 107½; Illinois Central, 102½; Mexican ordinary, 23½; St. Paul common, 81; New York Central, 112¾; Pennsylvania, 55⅜; Reading, 24¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 67½. Bar silver, 38⅝d. Money 1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills, 1½ per cent.

REAL ESTATE.

Black & Baird sold lot No. 36 in the Lloyd Circle plan, fronting 60 feet on Dithridge street by 177 feet in depth, to John A. Power for $7,800 cash.

Reed B. Coyle & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Grant street, sold for the Bellevue Land company lot No. 47 in their plan of Sunny Side at Bellevue, on the line of the extension of the Pleasant Valley electric road, situate on the corner of Bayne and Rodgers avenues, size 50x150 feet, for $800.

Baxter, Thompson & Co. sold lot No. 120, Bank of Commerce addition plan, Brushton station, fronting 40 feet on Bennett street by 137 feet to 20-foot alley, for $1,400.

George S. Cotton & Co. sold to Edward G. Sykes of Bellevue lots Nos. 122, 123, 124 and 125 in their Fairview plan, situated on Walnut street.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 34⅛; Boston & Albany, 214; Boston & Maine, 176; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 99⅛; Eastern Railroad 6s, 121; Fitchburg Railroad, 94; Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s, 97½; Massachusetts Central, 21⅛; Mexican Central, common, 11½; New York & New England, 48¾; Old Colony, 207; Wisconsin Central common, 14½; Allouez Mining Company (new), ¾; Atlantic, 9½; Boston & Montana, 34½; Calumet & Hecla, 305; Franklin, 13; Kearsarge, 12; Osceola, 36½; Quincy, 137; Santa Fe Copper, 5; Tamarack, 161; Anniston Land Company, 22; Boston Land Company, 5; San Diego Land Company, 12½; West End Land Company, 17¼; Bell Telephone, 203; Lamson Store S., 19; Water Power, 2⅜; Centennial, 8¼; Butte & Boston, 11; General Electric, 109¼.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges.

Pennsylvania Central, 54¼@54½; Reading, 23 9-16@23⅝; Lehigh Valley, 59¾@60; Lehigh Navigation, 54; Philadelphia & Erie, 32½; Northern Pacific common, 17¾@18; Northern Pacific preferred, 48⅜@48⅝; Metropolitan Traction, 145; Philadelphia Traction, 136.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Coffee—Options opened quiet and unchanged to 10 points up and closed barely steady 5 points up to 15 points down; sales, 17,500 bags, including March, 17.35@17.40c; April, 17.00@17.05c; May, 16.80@16.90c; June, 16.70c; July, 16.75c; September, 16.55@16.70c; spot Rio dull and easy; No. 7, 18@18½c. Sugar—Raw firm but quiet; sales, 1,000 bags concrete, 85° test, at 2⅝c; refined quiet.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Pig iron steady but quiet; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper dull but steady; lake, $12 00. Lead steady; domestic, $4 00. Tin quiet but steady; straits, $20 10.

Not to Be Caught.

From Judge.

Strawber—Old fellow, I have a great scheme. The other day I got acquainted with the cutter at a very swell tailor's and he offered to make my clothes for less than half price. Don't you want to go in with me?

Singerly—No, sir; you don't get me caught in any such trap.

Strawber—Why not?

Singerly—He'll want cash.

Not All Made of Kid.

Kid gloves are not all made of kid; in fact, few of them are. The cheap ones are not kid and neither are the dearest ones. Ladies' gloves that cost under $1 50 or $2 a pair are all made of lambskin. It is likely that gloves paid for at a higher price than that will be of kid, but the very best and most expensive kid gloves are made of the skins of young colts.

Leprosy in Connecticut.

NORWICH, CONN., Feb. 15.—Joseph Ojespie, a Russian, is at the poor farm at Preston, suffering from leprosy.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE

Produce Offerings Fair and Prices Steady.

RICE STILL CHEAP AND ABUNDANT.

Pork and Pork Products Have About Reached the Top.

A MARKED ADVANCE IN COTTONSEED OIL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1893.

There is a moderate demand for country produce to-day, and a fair volume of business was transacted in staple lines. The offerings were fair and prices well maintained. Since the train blockade west of Chicago has been raised, it is likely potatoes will become more abundant in this market, and a slight softening of prices would not come as a surprise. Eggs are in good demand, and while there are indications of weakness prices are steady. The demand for butter has not improved any and there is quite an accumulation of medium grades, which have an inclination downward as to price. Apples rule firm at quotations and oranges are steady. Rice is very cheap and there is not much indication of a rise in price in spite of the fact that nearly everything else handled by grocers has advanced recently.

The advance in pork and pork products which has been going on steadily for a number of months has about reached the top. This is confirmed by private advices from the West, which predict a decline. Buyers here have within the last few days refused to place large orders, on indication that they are confident the top has been reached. Yet prices here are lower than they are in Chicago, and at offering prices sellers could not cover in Chicago. With each advance consumption has fallen off and prices are so high that consumers can use other meats at about the same cost. Besides, we are now at the beginning of Lent, a time when the consumption of meat, and especially of pork, is the lightest of any time during the year. It is reasonable to suppose that its restrictions will necessarily be more carefully observed than heretofore.

A phenomenal event of the week has been the unprecedented advance in the price of cottonseed oil, which has been very excited. One day's advance amounted to 5c per gallon, and the price of crude prime is now 57c to 58c per gallon, with prime refined at 60c to 62c. This advance was on the indisposition of the holders to let buyers have the oil. In short, the situation is approximate to a corner.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The following closing bids and offers were made at the Grain and Flour Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
SPOT.		
No. 2 yellow ear corn	51 c	53 c
Extra No. 3 white oats	38½c	39½c
Winter wheat bran	$17 12½	$18 50
No. 1 white middlings	18 25	19 50
Fancy white middlings	....	20 00
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	....	49 c
No. 2 white oats	38 c	38¾c
FIVE DAYS.		
High mixed shelled corn	47 c	49½c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	51½c	53 c
No. 2 white oats	48⅝c	40½c
Coarse winter wheat bran	17 00	18 00
Sack bran	17 25	18 50
No. 1 timothy hay	13 50	14 00
No. 2 timothy hay	14 25	15 00
Clover and timothy hay	13 50	13 75
No. 1 feeding prairie	9 50	10 00
Packing hay	8 00	9 00
TEN DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow	47¾c	49½c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	51½c	53 c
No. 2 white oats	39¼c	39½c
White middlings	....	19 50
No. 1 timothy hay	14 25	14 70

Receipts bulletined: Via the P., Ft. W. & C.—4 cars oats, 1 car feed, 13 cars hay, 1 car middlings, 1 car barley, 1 car flour; P., C., C. & St. L.—4 cars middlings, 4 cars hay, 5 cars oats, 6 cars corn, 1 car feed, 1 car barley, 2 cars bran; P. & L. E.—3 cars hay; B. & O.—2 cars oats.

The following transactions were made on the Grain Exchange: Two cars extra No. 3 white oats, spot, at 38½c; 1 car mixed clover and timothy hay, five days, at $13 50 per ton; 1 car No. 2 white oats, 10 days, at 39¼c; 1 car no grade hay, five days, at $8 25.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 4, 73@74c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 49@50c; high mixed do., 48@49c; mixed do., 45@46c; No. 2 yellow ear, 52½@53½c; high mixed, 51@52c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 40@41c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; extra No. 3 white, 38¾@39c; mixed, 37@38c.

RYE—New No. 1, 67@68c; No. 2 western, 64@65c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy spring patents, $4 65@4 85; fancy straight winter, $4 00@4 25; clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXX bakers, $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $17 50@18 00 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $19 00@20 00; No. 2 do., $18 00@18 50; brown middlings, $17 50@18 00; chop, $17 00@21 08.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No. 1 do., $14 50@15 00; No. 2 do., $13 00@13 75; clover hay, $13 50@14 25; mixed clover and timothy, $13 00@13 50; loose, from country wagons, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; packing, $8 50@9 00.

STRAW—Oats, $8 00@8 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@7 50.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75 per barrel; choice, $3 00@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan peas, $2 10@2 20 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $2 10@2 20; lima, 4¼@4½c per lb.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $3 00@3 25 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $3 00@3 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¼@2½c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; choice Ohio brands, 27@29c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 24@26c; choice to fancy country rolls, 24@26c; medium to good do., 17@21c; common to fair do., 14@15c.

CHEESE—New York, 12@12½c; Ohio, fall make, 11¾@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@16c; Ohio Swiss, 14@15c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 11@12c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per bbl.; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apricots, in bags, 16½@17c; in boxes, 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels, 22@22½c; in boxes, 24½@25c; California peaches, in bags, 14½@15½c; in boxes, 15½@18c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 10½@11c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4½@5c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 30@31c; storage, 21@22c; solution eggs, 17½@20.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; pheasants, $6 00@7 00 per dozen; quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, 75c@$1 50 each; Mallard ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; whole venison deer, 10@11c per lb; saddles, 15@16c per lb.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, $1 00@1 05 from store; on track, 85@90c; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets, $4 75@5 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 75@80c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 75@90c; live turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 15@17c; dressed turkeys, 19@20c.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, Florida, $2 50@3 00 as to size per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanut, $4 50 per 100, 55@60c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@250 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $7 00@9 50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Blue tops, washed, $2 75@3 00; unwashed, $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Yellow danvers, $4 00@4 25; Spanish, per crate, $1 65@1 75.

VEGETABLES—New California cabbage, 3½c per lb; German seed cabbage, 3¼@4c per lb; cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $3 50@4 00; flour barrels, $2 50@2 75; rutabages, $1 25 per barrel; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per dozen; celery, 35@50c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 3@4c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do., mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4½@5½c; do. roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; standard granulated, 4⅞c; granulated in bags, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 4⅞c; soft A, 4⅜@4¾c; yellow, 3⅞@4c; dark, 4@4¼c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 3-20c; fancy packages, 28@33c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 35½@36c; Java, 36½@37½c; Maracaibo, 29½@30½c; Santos, 28@28½c; Rio, 22@28½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32½@33½c; Java, 34@35c; Rio, 20@21c; Maracaibo, 26½@27½c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5¾@6c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; Java, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 6@6¼c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 23@24c; choice to fancy sugar, 27@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 37c; centrifugals, 32c; choice, 36c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6½c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 7¼c; water white, 7½c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 55@58c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $2 00; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 80@1 85; Valencias, 7c per lb; layer Valencias, 7¾c; sultanas, 9¾@10¼c; currants, 4⅜@4⅝c; Turkey prunes, 12½@15c; citron, 14@15c; lemon peel, 9¼@10c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $2 10@2 25; extra peaches, $2 35@2 50; seconds, $1 85@1 95; pie peaches, $1 20@1 25; finest corn, $1 45@1 50; Harford county corn, $1 05@1 15; lima beans, $1 20@1 25; soaked, 80@85c; early June peas, $1 15@1 25; marrowfat peas, $1 05@1 10; soaked, 75@80c; French peas, $15 00@20 00 per 100 cans, or $1 75@2 00 per dozen; pineapples, $1 35@1 50; extra do., $2 50; Bahama do., $2 90; Damson plums, Eastern, $1 35; California pears, $2 25@2 85; do. green gages, $1 75; do. egg plums, $1 75; do. apricots, $1 80@1 90; do. extra white cherries, $2 75@2 80; do red cherries 2-lb cans, $1 75; raspberries, $1 30@1 50; strawberries, $1 20@1 30; gooseberries, $1 10@1 25; tomatoes, $1 15@1 25; salmon, 1-lb, $1 25@1 35; blackberries, 75@80c; succotash, 2-lb cans, soaked, 90c; do. standard, 2-lb cans, $1 25@1 50; corned beef, 2-lb cans, $2 10@2 15; do. 14-lb cans, $13 50; roast beef, 2-lb, $2 15; chipped beef, 1-lb cans, $2 20@2 30; baked beans, $1 25@1 45; lobsters, 1-lb cans, $2 25; mackerel, fresh, 1-lb, $1 90; broiled, 1-lb, $1 50; sardines, domestic, ¼s, $4 25; ½s, $6 25; ¾s, mustard, $3 75; imported, ¼s, $10 50@12 50; imported, ½s, $18 00@23 00; canned apples, 3-lb, 80@85; gallons, $3 25.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 15¾c; do., medium, 15½c; do., small, 15¾c; trimmed hams, 16¼c; extra family breakfast bacon, 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14¾c; shoulders, sugar cured, 12¼c; dried beef in sets, 12½c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 15½c; dried beef, flats, 11½c; California hams, 12¾c; bacon shoulders, 11½c; clear bellies, 13c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 11c; bellies, 12½c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $21 00; light, $22 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 13c; half barrels, 120 lb, 13¼c; tubs, 60 lb, 13⅜c; buckets, 20 lb, 13⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 13¼c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 13⅜c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 13⅝c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 14c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 13c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 350 lb, 10⅝c; half barrels, 10⅝c; tubs, 10¾c; buckets, 11c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 10⅝c; 10 lb tin cans, 6 in case, 11⅛c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 11⅛c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 11⅜c.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs Active and Higher, Cattle Slow and Sheep a Little Off.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1893.

East Liberty.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 55 loads, against the same number last Monday. Although the receipts were light, the attendance of buyers was exceedingly limited, and the market ruled slow at last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts, 6 loads; market steady at quotations:

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 60@5 80
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	5 25@5 55
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 85@5 10
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	4 50@4 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	4 20@4 50
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 75@4 15
Common, 700 to 900 lb	3 00@3 40
Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@4 25
Common to good fat oxen	2 50@4 50
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@3 75
Common to good fat cows	2 25@3 75
Heifers, 700 to 1,000 lb	2 75@4 00
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@40 00

The receipts of hogs on Monday were 20 double-deck loads. The market ruled active in all grades at an advance of 5c per cwt., as against last week's closing prices.

Heavy Philadelphias	$9 00@9 05
Light Philadelphias	8 90@8 95
Mixed	8 75@8 85
Best Yorkers	8 50@8 70
Light Yorkers	8 20@8 40
Pigs	7 25@8 10
Roughs	7 50@8 70

The hog receipts on Tuesday were 6 double-deck loads and to-day 3, with market steady on heavy grades and slow on light.

Sheep receipts Monday were 33 double-deck loads. The market ruled slow on all grades at a decline of 15c to 20c per cwt. from last week's closing prices. Tuesday's receipts, 8 double-deck loads; market steady at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb	$5 40@5 60
Good, 85 to 90 lb	4 85@5 25
Fair, 70 to 80 lb	3 75@4 50
Common, 65 to 70 lb	3 00@3 75
Culls	1 50@2 50
Lambs	4 50@6 35
Veal calves, prime	6 00@8 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—9 head, 12,380 lb, $5 60; 11 head, 12,810 lb, $4 60; 19 head, 20,010 lb, $4 62½; 3 head, 3,890 lb, $4 25. Hogs—148 head, 31,620 lb, $9 05; 131 head, 23,810 lb, $8 85; 88 head, 12,690 lb, $8 70; 12 head, 3,520 lb, $8 65; 37 head, 5,610 lb, $8 55; 41 head, 5,220 lb, $8 50; 36 pigs, 2,760 lb, $7 30. Sheep—189 head, 7,120 lb, $5 05; 44 head, 4,100 lb, $5 00; 57 head, 4,400 lb, $4 50; 17 head, 1,450 lb, $4 00; 49 lambs, 2,950 lb, $5 05.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—22 head, 28,810 lb, $4 25; 18 head, 21,330 lb, $4 75; 27 head, 21,630 lb, $4 55; 2 bulls, 1,830 lb, $2 50. Hogs—13 head, 1,830 lb, $8 55; 36 head, 4,860 lb, $8 60; 14 head, 1,750 lb, $8 25; 2 head, 460 lb, $8 80; 25 head, 4,640 lb, $8 90; 29 head, 4,980 lb, $8 65; 60 head, 12,440 lb, $8 95; 118 head, 17,470 lb, $8 65; 9 head, 1,370 lb, $8 70. Sheep—52 head, 5,360 lb, $6 00; 13 head, 1,060 lb, $4 75; 30 calves, 4,000 lb, $7 75; 24 sheep, 2,560 lb, $6 40; 73 head, 4,650 lb, $4 90; 213 head, 15,310 lb, $6 00.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—18 head, 20,280 lb, $4 40; 8 head, 7,140 lb, $4 65; 4 head, 5,030 lb, $4 80; 6 head, 7,150 lb, $5 00; 16 head, 16,295 lb, $4 55; 12 head, 14,760 lb, $4 95; 18 head, 24,000 lb, $5 20; 18 head, 23,660 lb, $5 25. Hogs—11 head, 2,320 lb, $8 75; 7 head, 1,140 lb, $8 65; 28 head, 4,765 lb, $8 75; 4 head, 1,040 lb, $8 60; 62 head, 13,560 lb, $8 85; 18 head, 2,480 lb, $8 40; 55 head, 11,130 lb, $8 85. Sheep—120 head, 8,430 lb, $5 45; 31 head, 2,200 lb, $5 50; 76 head, 6,200 lb, $5 00; 285 head, 17,690 lb, $5 50; 15 head, 1,020 lb, $3 50.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—5 head, 3,990 lb, $3 60; 2 head, 2,230 lb, $4 35; 2 oxen, 3,060 lb, $3 00; 3 heifers, 2,360 lb, $3 65; 2 cows, 2,300 lb, $3 90. Hogs—13 head, 1,780 lb, $8 60; 63 head, 11,760 lb, $8 90; 10 head, 1,400 lb, $8 50; 1 head, 590 lb, $4 50; 3 head, 1,220 lb, $8 20; 8 head, 860 lb, $7 75. Sheep—33 head, 2,000 lb, $5 60.

W. Holmes & Co.: Cattle—65 head, 14,030 lb, $9 05; 70 head, 4,340 lb, $8 85; 10 head, 1,000 lb, $8 00; 15 head, 2,380 lb, $8 75; 9 head, 2,360 lb, $8 65; 5 head, 676 lb, $8 25. Sheep—118 head, 10,520 lb, $5 25; 100 head, 5,680 lb, $5 10; 82 head, 6,520 lb, $6 50; 35 head, 2,310 lb, $5 50; 5 calves, 530 lb, $7 50; one cow and calf, $36 00.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—6 head, 3,120 lb, $3 75; 20 head, 21,620 lb, $4 45; 3 cows, 3,050 lb, $2 85; 2 cows, 2,510 lb, $3 80; 1 bull, 1,640 lb, $3 50; 2 oxen, 3,260 lb, $3 75; Hogs—13 head, 1,830 lb, $8 55; 26 head, 4,960 lb, $8 80; 9 head, 2,130 lb, $9 00; 30 head, 4,140 lb, $8 55; 5 head, 700 lb, $8 60; 105 head, 24,100 lb, $9 00; 6 head, 460 lb, $6 50. Sheep—56 head, 5,830 lb, $6 10; 45 head, 4,100 lb, $5 00; 38 head, 2,670 lb, $5 50; 12 head, 1,140 lb, $4 50; 36 head, 2,700 lb, $4 25.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—18 head, 21,870 lb, $5 20; 15 head, 18,630 lb, $4 50; 3 head, 3,060 lb, $3 50; 12 head, 17,200 lb, $4 65; 3 head, 3,160 lb, $4 50. Hogs—39 head, 5,450 lb, $8 50; 42 head, 6,180 lb, $8 50; 34 head, 7,000 lb, $9 00; 46 head, 9,745 lb, $9 05; 93 head, 1,257 lb, $8 60; 6 head, 1,380 lb, $8 25; 27 head, 6,045 lb, $9 00; 5 head, 1,020 lb, $8 90. Sheep—57 head, 4,410 lb, $4 75; 46 calves, 5,500 lb, $7 35; 32 sheep, 2,430 lb, $3 80; 52 head, 4,840 lb, $5 00; 21 head, 1,600 lb, $3 75; 52 head, 3,390 lb, $3 50; 27 head, 2,030 lb, $3 75; 30 head, 2,170 lb, $5 60.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—20 head, 24,670 lb, $5 00; 5 head, 4,830 lb, $4 25; 2 head, 2,340 lb, $4 25; 1 extra heifer, 1,440 lb, $5 25; 8 steers, 9,190 lb, $4 60. Sheep—82 head, 6,510 lb, $5 00; 80 head, 7,600 lb, $4 20; 30 head, 2,710 lb, $4 75; 31 head, 3,570 lb, $5 15; 110 head, 11,830 lb, $5 65; 85 head, 8,420 lb, $5 10; 102 head, 8,600 lb, $4 55. Lambs—141 head, 12,520 lb, $6 30; 103 head, 9,180 lb, $6 40; 97 head, 7,550 lb, $6 10; 45 head, 3,520 lb, $6 00. Calves—23 head, 2,470 lb, $7 50; 7 head, 770 lb, $7 50; 2 head, 320 lb, $7 75.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $6 50@6 75; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $6 25@6 35; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $6 00@6 25; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $5 00@5 25; common, $4 00@4 25; bulls, $3 00@3 50; dry fat cows, $3 50@4 00; fresh cows, $25 to $35 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were fair and the market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $9 00@9 25; do. 200 lb up, $8 75@9 00; rough, $7 50@7 80.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 00@5 50; medium do., $3 75@4 50; common, $1 50@3 00.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 25@5 75; spring lambs, $6 00@6 50; common do., $3 75@4 50.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 50@7 00; common heavy do., $2 50@4 50.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK—FEB. 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,340 head, including 69 cars for sale; dull but steady for common and prime natives; 10c per 100 lb lower on medium grades; native steers, $4 40@5 75 per 100 lb; bulls and cows, $1 75@3 90; dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb. Shipments to-day, 1,004 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 18 beeves and 35 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 757 head; market dull; veals, $5 00@9 00 per 100lb; grassers and western calves, $3 35@3 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,573 head; sheep steady; lambs a shade firmer; sheep, $4 25@6 00 per 100 lb; lambs, $6 60@7 10.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,271 head, consigned direct; nominally firm at $8 60@9 00 per 100 lb.

ST. LOUIS—FEB. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market dull; fair to good native steers, $3 00@4 50; choice shipping, $4 75@5 25; fed Texas steers, $3 50@4 30; grass do., $2 00@3 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,100 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market 5c lower; heavy, $7 80@8 30; packing, $7 60@8 20; light, $7 80@8 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none; market steady; fair to good natives, $3 50@5 00; choice, $5 50.

KANSAS CITY—FEB. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,400 head; shipments, 1,700 head; light steers and common cows were steady; heavy steers dull to 10c lower; good cows and feeders strong. Representative sales—Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3 70@4 65; cows and heifers, $2 00@3 70; stockers and feeders, $2 35@4 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,800 head; shipments, 1,300 head; the market was 5@15c, mostly 10c lower, closing firm; all grades, $6 00@8 05; bulk, $7 80@7 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 2,600 head; the market was unchanged.

CHICAGO—FEB. 15.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 45,000 head; market fairly active, steady to strong; choice to prime steers, $5 15@5 55; no extra steers on market; fair to good, $4 80@5 10; others, $4 50@4 75; feeders, $4 25@4 30; fed Texans, $4 10@4 20; cows, $2 75@4 05.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; shipments, 12,000 head; market opened 10@20c lower; closed 10c lower; mixed and packers, $8 00@8 15; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $8 20@8 25; prime light, $8 00@8 05; other lights, $6 50@7 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market active and shade stronger; natives, $4 00@5 75; westerns, $5 00@5 35; lambs, $4 40@6 25.

BUFFALO—FEB. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 114 loads through, 7 loads sale; market steady; mixed butchers, bulls and cows, $3 50; no very good here.

Hogs—Receipts, 53 loads through, 19 loads sale; market slow and 10c lower, with light to fair lots and pigs neglected; Yorkers, good, $8 50; no sale for pigs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5 loads through, 41 loads sale; market steady for good, dull for common to fair; fair sheep, $4 25; extra wethers, $5 50; fair lambs, $5 75.

BALTIMORE—FEB. 9.—Beef Cattle—Market more active with a light offering and 15c advance in values; best beeves, 5¼@5 2-5c; generally rated first quality, 4⅞@5¼c; medium, 3¾@4⅝c; ordinary, 2@3½c; most sales, 3¼@5¼c; receipts, 975 head; sales, 836 head. The receipts of sheep and lambs were 1,476 head; quotations—sheep, 3@5¾c; do. lambs, 4½@6c.

CINCINNATI—FEB. 15.—Hogs lower and dull at $7 50@8 60; receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 2,200 head.

Cattle steady at $2 75@5 75; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 200 head.

Sheep strong at $3 00@5 50; receipts, 70 head; shipments, none. Lambs in good demand at $4 50@6 75.

DAIRYMEN AND STOCKMEN!

COTTON SEED MEAL

The par excellence of CATTLE FOOD. Highly recommended for its FLESH and FAT forming and MILK and BUTTER producing qualities. For sale in any quantities, from a sack to car lots.

W. I. CARROLL,
1006 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

no12-W-6m

DUSS FACES THEM.

The Senior Trustee of the Economite Society Meets His Accusers.

SOME STORMY SCENES FOLLOW.

Petitioners Protest Against the Feucht Equity Bill.

A HEAVY DRAFT ON THE BANK.

The square, plain church of the Harmonist society at Economy was the scene of a meeting last night never before equaled in the history of the society. The meeting was called by Trustee John S. Duss to consider the bill in equity which was filed in the common pleas court at Beaver against him and other members of the society, but even he did not foresee the result of such a gathering, and but for his coolness and presence of mind the meeting might have developed from a war of words into something far more serious. Upon his call 200 persons attended and among them were the nine plaintiffs, with the exception of two who were detained by sickness, against Duss and other members of the Harmonist society.

Long before the hour set, which was 7 o'clock, little groups began to find their way into the church, and little knots stood around the door discussing in subdued voices this epoch in the society's history. Inside the church a low hum of conversation could be heard, often breaking into an exclamation of impatience or anger. It was promptly 7 o'clock when the door was thrown open and Trustee Duss, Bible in hand, walked in with an upright tread and advanced up into the pulpit. The house was stilled and every eye was turned on Duss. Every person waited with breathless interest to see what step he would take in making his fight against his enemies. Mr. Duss seated himself in the pulpit, bowed his head a few moments and then rose and asked all to join in singing the hymn of the Economites, "Harmoni du Bruderstadt," which is "Oh! Harmany, Thou City of Brothers." Then he descended the platform and seated himself at the organ and led the singing. There was a very feeble response from the audience, and it was plainly evident that a storm was brewing.

When the hymn was concluded the senior trustee once more ascended the platform and made a brief address, stating the cause of the meeting. Then opening the Bible at the Epistle of James he read the first chapter, about the storm-tossed sailors on the sea of Galilee. After reading the chapter Mr. Duss in substance said: "A bill in equity, as you all know, has been filed in the common pleas courts at Beaver charging myself and other members of the society with fraud and conspiracy. Portions of this bill I wish to read to you so that you may understand the matter fully." In a clear voice he read the most important clauses in the bill, but made no comment whatever on them.

"The plaintiffs are Benjamin Feucht and Rebecca, his wife; Henry Feucht and Margaretta, his wife; Tirga Feucht, Dorothea Hoehr, Regina Lautenschleger, Edward Hellerman and Christine Rall," he continued. "All of these are members of our society, and it is with a heart full of grief I see them take this unfilial step. But if they think they are right, as I do not doubt they do, I am glad to see them make this stand, and not be like the storm-tossed sailors I have just read about.

"There are others in the society who have not as yet declared which side they are on, and for this reason I have called this meeting to allow every person to declare for himself and take a stand with either side. A bill has been placed in my hands by several members of the society, and I shall read it to you now. It is one called forth by the suit filed at Beaver, and is as follows:

"'Whereas, It has become known to us that Benjamin Feucht and Rebecca, his wife, and Henry Feucht, and Margaretta, his wife, Tirga Feucht, Dorothea Hoehr, Regina Lautenschleger, Edward Hellerman and Christine Rall have caused to be filed a bill in equity in the common pleas court of Beaver county, Pa., against our trustees and elders and others, among other things asking for the appointment of a receiver, and a winding up of the affairs of the society and the sale and division of the property of the society, in which bill false and scandalous charges are made against our trustees and elders and ourselves;

"'Resolved I. That we sincerely deprecate the filing of such a bill and announce our determination to sternly oppose and defeat it by every honorable measure; that it is directly contrary to the fundamental laws of our society, and seems to have sprung from selfish and unchristian motives.

II. "'That we denounce as untrue the charges made in said bill against our trustees and elders and ourselves, and that we now take this opportunity of expressing our entire confidence in our present trustees and elders.

III. "'That we recommend our trustees and elders to employ counsel and take all steps they may deem wise to defeat said bill.'"

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions the stillness of death reigned over the house, and you could have heard a pin drop in any corner of the room. The eye of Trustee Duss swept over the room, but no one rose to say a word. Then he said, "Shall I read this bill again? Is there any one in the room that does not realize the full import and significance of it?" No person answered, and then in a low voice Mr. Duss called upon several different members of the society for an answer, and all replied they fully understood it. Then at Mr. Duss's order a table was brought and placed in the center of the room and on this table was placed a lighted lamp and pen and ink, while at either side was placed a chair. While this was being done the audience looked on stolidly and no one vouchsafed a remark.

After all arrangements had been made Duss, turning to the side on which the male members of the Economites were seated, asked all who were willing to indorse his course in the matter to come forward and sign the bill. For a moment no person stirred, and then several men came forward and were motioned to a seat on a bench alongside the table. This caused quite a stir, and one man was almost forcibly detained from coming forward by the Feucht brothers, who held him and begged him to stay back, but he came forward nevertheless. When all were seated and quiet restored Trustee Duss asked all the women who were in sympathy with him to come forward. Several complied. When all had seated themselves Duss looked around and asked if there was any person else; but no one made a move.

The senior trustee then made a brief address before allowing any person to sign. He said that he held to ill will toward those who had openly avowed themselves to be his enemies, and hoped they would attend the annual festival Wednesday and break bread as was the custom. He believed that his prosecutors believed that they were right in their course, and he had nothing but the most charitable feelings for them. Here Mrs. Margaretta Feicht broke in with a laugh and sneer and said: "You can afford to be charitable; you have robbed us of everything we ever had." "That's right," said Henry Feicht, and Benjamin Feicht cried "hear, hear." A general ripple ran over the audience and Trustee Duss saw that there was trouble ahead. He started to allow the women to sign the bill when Julius Strickler, who had allied himself on neither side, jumped to his feet and cried out: "This is no place to discuss this matter, before our farm hands and children, and make us the laughing stock of the community." Trustee Duss tried to quiet him in vain, and the Feichts and their supports cried "good," while others hissed, and the room was in an uproar, amid which Duss stood immovable as an oak. Stickel took his hat and started for the door. He kept up his fiery tirade and said: "I have been wronged, robbed, cheated, deceived. The meat I get is bad. There are bad practices being carried on in this community, you are guilty of adultery, and these crimes were not preached against last Sunday. I am ashamed of the entire business, and I shall never enter this church again." By this time he had reached the door and passed out, shutting the door with a bang.

All this time the room was a scene of disorder. The Feichts and their adherents shouted "Hear," "hear," "good," etc., while hisses could be heard from the other side. When Stickel passed out of the room Trustee Duss succeeded in getting the people quieted again and the signing of the bill went on. When all who occupied seats in the front had signed Duss looked around the room and called on several by name, but all refused to affix their names until he called on Regina Lautenschlager, one of the plaintiffs in the bill in equity, and to every person's surprise, she said she wished to sign the bill. Benjamin Feucht jumped to his feet and objected but Trustee Duss told him to remain quiet, and once more asked the woman if she wished to sign. She replied by coming forward. When she started down the aisle, Henry Feucht ran and met her and caught her by the arm and said: "Do you know what you are doing? You are committing perjury." "No, I am not," the woman said. "I took no oath."

Feucht tried to push her back in her seat. The woman was hurt by his violence and cried out with the pain. Several started to her aid and it looked threatening for a moment, but she pushed passed him, seated herself at the table and signed the bill amid a great deal of applause.

She was the last one to sign, and the names that appeared on the paper are as follows: Katherine Nagel, Maria Diam, Frederika Munz, Caroline Molt, Barbara Boesch, Johanna Hermansdoerfer, Elizabeth Siler, Susie C. Duss, Siegmund Stiefrater, Regina Lautenschlager, Franz Gilman, Gottlieb Riethmueller, Moritz J. Freiderichs, J. Jacob Niclaus, Conrad Hermansdoerfer, Hugo Miller, Blasius Platz, and of course the signature of John S. Duss, senior trustee of the society, will be affixed.

After the signatures had all been affixed and order restored, Trustee Duss lead in a hymn and then dismissed the meeting. It is hinted that the other side will take proceedings to make the Feuchts explain how they induced Anna Lautenschlager to sign the bill in equity, and many interesting developments are expected.

EAGER FOR MONEY.

Depositors Continue the Run Upon the Economy Bank.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Feb. 14.—The run on the Economy savings institution was heavy again to-day. Despite the feeling of restored confidence that seemed to mark the close of transactions at the bank last Saturday, there was a renewal of the demands for deposits this morning. The bank closed as usual this afternoon with less money on deposit than when it opened. Still there is plenty of ready money for all emergencies. Cashier Reeves is confident as ever, and believes the worst is over. Conservative opinions, however, are that the pending litigation has created a feeling of uncertainty that is enough to alarm the average depositor.

READY FOR HOOPSKIRTS.

A Skirt With Unreasonable Fullness Waiting to Be Distended.

What are leagues and resolutions and societies for the prevention of the absurd in dress and solemn binding vows, when the rank and file of their supporters scurry away before the rumor of the enemy? Eleven thousand women of England leagued themselves and petitioned Alexandra of Wales to shed the protection of her name upon them. But what availed it? Naught.

The hoopskirt is here. It came as came the cholera, in the night, despite the vigilance of man and in exceeding small compass.

And when it stalked forth upon our streets, with its grim skeleton scarce clothed on with woven chastity, the trembling hosts, so brave when the bacilli lodged in British brains, melt away and take to incontinent flight.

We are not yet panic struck; that is, clear heads among us are not. The epidemic might be stamped out if only we did not invite it to a lodging and prepare a habitation for it.

But look at this. A gown with a novel, a stunning bodice, and a skirt whose wobbly and unreasoning fullness suggests

READY FOR HOOPS.

a closed umbrella. Press a button somewhere in that skirt and, presto! a hoop of aggravating hoopness might inflate the flopping folds and send the wearer across the room with its surplus power.

This skirt contains 14 yards of ondine silk—a pretty ribbed stuff of slightly stiffened texture. It is box plaited cunningly, and stowed away somehow under the round corsage belt of seal brown velvet.

Let us be thankful that it ceases abruptly there and doesn't go on, like the empire, forever.

A corselet of silk is a trifle puffed, closing with a ruffle down the front.

A jaunty short gonare turns well back and down over the balloon sleeves in very wide pointed revers. The jacket is strikingly effective. And so is the skirt. But what an omen of a skirt. THE LATEST.

Robbery at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—While President Harrison and his household were absent from the executive mansion recently to have it fumigated, valuable papers and jewelry belonging to the President disappeared. The papers were accidentally burned, but what became of the jewelry is not known.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

SENATOR QUAY A SICK MAN.

His Condition Apparent Last Week in Harrisburg.

SOME ONE WITH HIM ALL THE TIME.

Speaker Thompson Approved For Squelching Lobbyists.

FAKE STORY ABOUT THE CIGARETTE BILL

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—Beyond the political and legislative gossip caused by the visit of Senator Quay to this city early in the week, his appearance caused much talk of another kind. Those who know the man most intimately were struck by the general air of collapse that hung about him, and were not slow in expressing their opinion that the senator was a very sick man, much more so than the public knows. The Quay of the past, resolute, daring and confident, exists not at present and may never exist again. In his place is a restless, feeble, uncertain being with eyes continually roving from place to place, all their old steadfastness of gaze gone, and with nervous hands which he vainly tries to keep still. He has lost much flesh, and the robust man of other days is replaced by one whose emaciation is painful to the eyes of his friends. One gentleman who has known Quay for years told the writer that the change in the senator's appearance is simply appalling. Said he:

"Senator Quay is not taking a vacation a day too soon, if, indeed, he is not taking it too late. I called upon him while he was here, and, instead of calling me by my first name when I shook hands with him (and it has always been his custom to do so in the past), he knit his brows, hesitated and then said: 'How do you do, Mr. ——, Mr. ——,' and I had to prompt him before he could remember my last name. His cheery manner of greeting is gone, and after I stepped aside I watched him as he received other callers. In almost every case there was a hesitancy about his speaking names and the recalling of events with which I knew he was familiar. His head, too, moved occasionally in a way that indicated weariness and nervousness not caused by the number of his visitors. I had a talk with him before I left, and the subject of his health was brought up. He said: 'I do not like the idea of leaving Washington just at this time, as Cameron is away, and Pennsylvania's interests in the senate well be neglected. But I had to. I am a sick man. My head bothers me a great deal, and I find the difficulty is increasing daily. Besides, I am physically weak, and find the least exertion fatiguing.' When I left him he said he hoped a short time in Florida would make him all right again, but I and others of his friends are doubtful."

Another gentleman who has known the senator for a long time, is authority for the statement that Quay is never left alone now a days. Some one is always with him. In this case it is his wife who accompanies him, and when she is not with him someone else is.

The stand taken by Speaker Thompson against lobbyists on the floor of the house meets the approval of all but those interested in snaky measures which need lobbying to help them through. There have been times when the voices of members reading bills or addressing the speaker could not be heard by that official and the newspaper correspondents who sit directly in front of him, as the lobbyists would come upon the floor of the house and (in tones rendered voluminous by number) endeavor to show certain members why they should or should not support certain bills. The lobby working for the rapid transit measure introduced by Mr. Fow of Philadelphia was particularly obnoxious in this respect. Some members, friends of the lobbyists, now threaten to have the newspaper men kept in their seats during the sessions, but as the correspondents rarely talk to a member during a sitting, and then only in a quiet, unobtrusive way, not much is thought of the threat.

The story that the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in this State is in the interest of the cigarette trust has created nothing but amusement here. It was to the effect that the trust wanted the manufacture of cigarettes prohibited in this State so that the business could be centralized in Virginia, trusting to the United States original package decision to get the paper-covered pests into the State and on sale. This fairy story originated in the brain of a Philadelphia correspondent addicted to smoking cigarettes, and he gave it to the other newspaper men. Some of them printed it, and the other day one of those who did was indiscreetly showing a large box (containing 500) of the things, which box he claimed had been presented to him for his services against the bill. Whether he got more or what the others received is not known.

Even in the more or less sacred precincts of the capitol the umbrella thief is known. He is also provided against, as a number of racks with locks and keys have been put in both house and senate for holding the rain-shedders. There is also room in each rack for a pair of rubber shoes and a quart bottle. This last seemed the most important reason for the adoption of the racks, according to the inventor, when he showed them to the writer.

GEORGE OWEN KOCH.

HOW IT HAS GROWN.

The Items of Increase and Decrease in the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The sundry civil bill as reported to the senate to-day carries a total appropriation of $40,350,114, an increase of $924,161 upon the bill as it passed the house. The corresponding bill for last year appropriated $27,665,076. Among the items of increase are: Omaha postoffice building, $200,000; Chicago postoffice building, $112,000; Port Townsend marine hospital, Washington, $30,000; Chicago breakwater light station, $15,500; increase in lighthouse service, $556,000; prevention of epidemic diseases, $550,000; expenses of entertaining government guests at the world's fair, $50,000; surveying public lands, $200,000; artificial limbs for soldiers, $225,000. The chief reductions follow: Hay Lake channel, $275,000; upper Mississippi river, $200,000; St. Mary's river, $770,000; great lakes, $125,000; cascades of the Columbia river, $550,250; lower Mississippi, $665,000; Missouri siver, $100,000.

These are the provisions for the world's fair: For government exhibits, $201,750; for the completion and equipment of the brick ship, $10,000; world's Columbian commission, $236,375—$98,190 of which is for the use of the board of lady managers, and $25,000 of which is made immediately available. It is provided that $10,000 of this appropriation shall be issued to the ladies' board in the shape of 25-cent souvenir coins. For awards, judges, examiners, etc., there is appropriated $570,880, of which $100,000 is to meet the expenses of jurors and members of boards appointed by the lady managers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Patrick Dolan	Pittsburgh
Bridget McKever	Pittsburgh
George P. Berger	O'Hara township
Julia Kane	Pittsburgh
Harry Doyle	Mifflin township
Kate Barry	Homestead
Edward Schade	Pittsburgh
Annie Rufus	Pittsburgh
Matthew Semas	Etna
Maria Karin	Etna
Henry Bourg	Federal
Maria T. Schardong	Hickman
Frank Denmarsh	McKeesport
Annie Houseman	Pittsburgh
Joseph Wesp	Allegheny
Elizabeth Caras	Allegheny
John S. Brunner	Sheridan
Maria Schaer	Chartiers
Boleslaus Michalski	Pittsburgh
Agnes Mulka	Pittsburgh
Daniel Dwyer	Pittsburgh
Catharine Cody	Pittsburgh
Joseph Kaufman	Etna
Clara Birta	Etna
John B. Hill	McKeesport
Julia L. Staffack	McKeesport
Samuel Lockley	Swissvale
Elmira Gaten	Pittsburgh
Frank Miller	Canonsburg
Minnie Henderson	Beltzhoover
Karl Klemert	Pittsburgh
Martyanna Pierzynske	Pittsburgh
John Fieldhouse	Pittsburgh
Nettie Barker	Pittsburgh
Frawzciszek Kawecki	Allegheny
Teoffi Gradowski	Pittsburgh
John Kiiland	Allegheny
Annie Needham	Pittsburgh
Thomas Bingham	Pittsburgh
Mary Nater	Braddock
Joseph M. Jackson	Pittsburgh
Emma McCullough	East Liverpool, O
Peter Zehr	Turtle Creek
Theressia Schadel	Brinton
George Sladie	Allegheny
Franco Kerenic	Allegheny
John L. Klindworth	Allegheny
Emilie J. Mayer	Allegheny
George Eborhardt	Pittsburgh
Mary Buckert	Pittsburgh
John H. Detwiler	Pittsburgh
Annie M. Shraff	Pittsburgh
Michael Lydan	Homestead
Mary O'Malley	Allegheny
Wm. McLean	Pittsburgh
Rachael L. Waugman	Pittsburgh
Joseph Schill	St. Louis, Mo
Mary Cerr	Allegheny
Alfred C. Miller	Allegheny
Nettie Parkin	Allegheny
George Hereh	Pittsburgh
Lizzie J. Armstrong	Harrison township
John Meyer	Allegheny
Mary Majher	Allegheny
Thomas Morgan	Turtle Creek
Jaunette Owens	Turtle Creek
Albert E. Roenigh	Wilkinsburg
Emma L. Martin	Pittsburgh
Matthew Dolan	Pittsburgh
Mary Stetler	Pittsburgh
Thos. H. Williams	Homestead
Minnie Sacher	Pittsburgh
Charles W. Vascamp	Pittsburgh
Amelia Seidel	Pittsburgh
John Hanson	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Lawley	Pittsburgh
Nathaniel Russell	Pittsburgh
Jennie Kerns	Pittsburgh
Renwick Ewart	Pittsburgh
Maria Stewart	Pittsburgh
Gustave N. Piper	Pittsburgh
Mary J. Brand	Pittsburgh
Lea G. Sneff	Pittsburgh
Nora Hynes	Pittsburgh
Simon Milewski	Pittsburgh
Joseph Tanianis	Pittsburgh
Ludwig Meyer	Allegheny
Barbara Reeg	Allegheny
George Richard	Hempfield township
Elizabeth Shooter	Hempfield township
Evan S. Gibson	Wilkinsburg
Alice M. Donaghy	Wilkinsburg
Peter Austender	Pittsburgh
Sarah Gorbach	Pittsburgh
Patrick Wallace	Pittsburgh
Maggie Connelly	Boston, Mass
Wladyslaw Wzykowski	Pittsburgh
Katherine Pawlamska	Pittsburgh
George Dougherty	McDonald
Ellen O'Grady	McDonald
Salvatore Tagromina	McKeesport
Guiseppe Rabino	McKeesport
Wm. H. Bennett	Pittsburgh
Annie M. Friend	Pittsburgh
Jacob Lang	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Frank	Pittsburgh
James Kelly	Pittsburgh
Annie O'Brien	Pittsburgh
Ludwig Meirisch	Etna
Tresa Schegg	Etna
Ernest Frederich	Avonmore
Rosa Stuisse	Pittsburgh
Wm. L. Evans	Pittsburgh
Mary M. Hall	Coraopolis
Thos. Reddick	Pittsburgh
Martha Emery	Pittsburgh
Luther M. Boovey	Hagerstown, Md
Roxa B. Harbaugh	Sewickley
Henry Blettner	Pittsburgh
Emma Maier	Pittsburgh
Paul Synnestoedt	Chicago
Anna E. Lechner	Allegheny
James Mountane	Pittsburgh
May Maddea	Pittsburgh
Nicholas Scherzinger	Pittsburgh
Margaret Graney	Pittsburgh
August Lindenfelser	Chartiers twp
Katie Blimling	Chartiers twp
Joseph J. Bonaty	Pittsburgh
Margaritha Debernardi	Pittsburgh
James McGever	Pittsburgh
Mary Smith	Pittsburgh
Charles A. Jacobs	Pittsburgh
Mary Wagner	Pittsburgh
John Bridge	Walls station
Mary Joyce	Pittsburgh
Vincent P. Franz	Pittsburgh
Maggie Daub	Pittsburgh
Joseph Peter	Pittsburgh
Annie Hellen	Pittsburgh
Edward Rodgers	Glenshaw
Ellen A. Savage	Glenshaw
James Lother	Pittsburgh
Mary Carroll	Pittsburgh
James Hughes	Pittsburgh
Annie Hart	Pittsburgh
John Doudy	Allegheny
Bridget Furnell	Allegheny
Daniel J. Sheedy	Allegheny
Margaret Carroll	Allegheny
Lee Green	Pittsburgh
Sallie Allen	Pittsburgh
William McGrogan	Collier twp
Martha Gardner	Collier twp
Peter Schwartz	Pittsburgh
Helena Grabowka	Pittsburgh
Joseph Duavak	Allegheny
Marie Smitovak	Plum twp
Andrew Napierski	Irwin
Anna Wraflewska	Homestead
Patrick Kane	Pittsburgh
Margaret Breen	Pittsburgh
Wm. H. Begley	Pittsburgh
Sadie Bottles	Pittsburgh
Freeman B. Gunsaulis	Wilmerding
Frances W. Anderson	Allegheny
Samuel Craig	Homestead
Ida M. Lutz	McKeesport
Thomas Crichley	Banksville
Mary Hindmarch	Pittsburgh
Wm. Halle	Dravosburg
Mary Wolford	Dravosburg
John B. Brooks	Pittsburgh
Annie M. Buckley	Pittsburgh
Thomas R. Watt	Franklin township
Maggie L. Warp	Franklin township
Bernard A. Buerkle, Jr.	Primrose
Louise E. Kischner	Allegheny
Wm. Farrell	Pittsburgh
Mary Fogarty	Pittsburgh
Carl Klammer	Pittsburgh
Wilhelmine Grimm	Pittsburgh
Herman Hartman	Allegheny
Nettie Brod	Bellevue
James S. Peach	Essen
Hannah Nassing	Essen
John Zahn	Allegheny
Theresa Hucka	Allegheny
Wm. R. Riley	Pittsburgh
Mamie Verlohr	Wilkinsburg
James A. McCloy	Marian, Ind
Mabel Horton	Braddock
John Strizek	Pittsburgh
Sadie Lang	Pittsburgh
Charles A. Klas	Pittsburgh
Annie Willman	Pittsburgh
Henry Sarver	Butler county
Flora Wormsley	Harrison township

DIED.

BOLEY—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 4 o'clock P. M., CATHERINE BOLEY, in the 77th year of her age.

BAKER—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 4:40 P. M., ROBERT A. BAKER, youngest son of Henry and Elizabeth Baker, aged 22 months and 13 days.

CAUGHEY—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 12:45 P. M., JOHN A. CAUGHEY, in the 76th year of his age.

EBERHARDT—On Monday morning, February 13, at 4 o'clock, at his residence, 127 Third street, Allegheny City, GEORGE J. EBERHARDT, aged 73 years.

FREYVOGEL—At his residence, No. 18 Perry street, city, on Sunday evening, February 12, 1893, at 5:45 o'clock, FRANK X., son of the late Joseph and Philomena Freyvogel, aged 28 years 10 months and 14 days.

HELLER—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 1:25 A. M., JOSEPH HELLER, aged 50 years 4 months 25 days.

LOWRY—On Saturday evening, at his late residence, 3340 Ridge street, Thirteenth ward, JOSEPH L. LOWRY, in his 69th year.

MORRISON—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 5 A. M., MARTHA, wife of Hugh Morrison, aged 41 years.

MAWHINNEY—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 10 A. M., ELIZA MAWHINNEY, wife of John Mawhinney, in her 55th year.

WORKMAN—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 4 o'clock A. M., SUSANA E. GRUBBS, wife of John Q. Workman, in her 56th year.

AYRES—In Williamsport, Pa., on Saturday, February 11, 1893, Mrs. CORDELIA D. AYRES, mother of Mrs. Albert York Smith of this place.

CHILTON—On Sunday, February 12, 1893, at 11:30 A. M., DELLIA, daughter of J. S. and Sarah Chilton, aged 2 years 11 months and 12 days.

DUGAN—At her residence, No. 22 Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, West End, on Sunday, February 12, 1893, at 12:15 A. M., MARY McHUGH, wife of P. J. Dugan, aged 38 years.

INNIS—On Saturday, February 11, 1893, at 8:20 P. M., KATIE, daughter of Mrs. Louisa Innis, aged 18 years 5 months and 20 days.

KIRKPATRICK—On Sabbath morning, February 12, 1893, MARY ELLEN KIRKPATRICK.

LAUSTER—On Saturday, February 11, 1893, at 11:30 A. M., PETER LAUSTER, aged 62 years.

McCAFFREY—On Sunday, February 12, 1893, ELLEN, daughter of Owen and Catharine McCaffrey, aged 1 year 9 months and 1 day.

PHILLIPS—At Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, February 10, 1893, at 9:50 P. M., CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, son of the late Robert B. and Phebe A. Phillips, in his 42d year.

REEDER—On Sunday, February 12, 1893, 9:15 A. M., Mrs. MARY E. REEDER, in her 32d year.

SWINDELL—Suddenly, at 10:30 P. M., Saturday, February 11, 1893, at the residence of her brother, Dr. Green Hulsizer, Philadelphia, Pa., LILLIE H. SWINDELL, wife of Edw. H. Swindell of Allegheny.

SHIELDS—On Sunday morning, February 12, 1893, HARRIET SHIELDS, widow of Samuel S. Shields, in her 81st year.

SNYDER—On Monday, February 13, 1893, at 3 A. M., RICHARD JOSEPH, youngest son of Joseph and Mary Snyder, aged 8 months and 11 days.

SHAFFER—On Sunday, February 12, 1893, at 4:15 A. M., HILDA M. SHAFFER, daughter of William H. and Amelia Shaffer (nee Diehl), aged 6 months and 12 days.

DOLAN—Suddenly on Friday morning, February 10, 1893, at 11:30, JOHN C. DOLAN, aged 52 years.

FITZGERALD—On Saturday, February 11, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., EDITH MARIE, only daughter of Charles E. and Annie C. Fitzgerald (nee Roon), in the 6th year of her age.

FOLEY—On Saturday, February 11, 1893, at 7 A. M., MARGARET, daughter of Michael and Ann Foley, aged 8 years 6 months and 3 days.

HENRY—On Saturday, February 11, 1893, at 1 P. M., ALEX HENRY, late superintendent of Uniondale cemetery.

LOWRY—On Saturday evening, February 11, 1893, at the family residence, 3340 Ridge street, Thirteenth ward, JOSEPH L. LOWRY.

PRICE—On Friday, February 10, 1893, at 6 o'clock P. M., WALTER W. PRICE, aged 69 years.

WARHUS—On Saturday morning, February 11, 1893, at 6:30 o'clock, M. W. WARHUS, aged 41 years 3 months and 11 days.

WILSON—On Saturday, February 11, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., ALFRED H., son of Elizabeth and Alfred S. Wilson, aged 8 years 4 months.

HALL—On Wednesday, February 8, at 11:45 P. M., GEORGE HALL, in his 63d year. Member Company D, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

LEWIS—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 12:50 P. M., CHARLES V. LEWIS, of paralysis, aged 56 years 5 months and 26 days, at his residence, 172 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.

MORRIS—At Greensburg, Pa., Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 8 P. M., JOSEPHINE M. MORRIS, in her 16th year.

MEYER—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 6:59 A. M., Mrs. MARY ENGEL MEYER.

MILLER—At Keokuk, Ia., on Friday, February 10, 1893, REBECCA PHILLIPS, wife of Hon. Daniel Miller, formerly of this city.

McKNIGHT—On Friday, February 10, 1893, at 1:45 A. M., EMMA, wife of J. L. McKnight, aged 34 years.

McCLOSKEY—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 11 A. M., THOMAS A. McCLOSKEY, aged 48 years.

OLTMAN—At Sheridanville, on Friday, February 10, 1893, GEORGE OLTMAN, the youngest son of J. D. and Margaret M. Oltman, in his 20th year.

O'DOHERTY—On Friday, February 10, 1893, at 12:40 A. M., JAMES W. T. O'DOHERTY, brother of D. P. O'Doherty of the firm of O'Doherty & Co.

STEVENSON—On Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 11:20 P. M., Mrs. NANCY L. STEVENSON, widow of Robert H. Stevenson, aged 82 years 6 months 1 day.

SCHOLL—On Friday, February 10, 1893, RACHAEL SCHOLL.

SHORTS—On Friday, February 10, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., BIRDIE, daughter of Maggie and Alonzo Shorts, in the 18th year of her age.

WEAVER—On Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 9:15 P. M., CHRIST. WEAVER, in the 50th year of his age; member of Hays Post No. 3, G. A. R., L. O. L. No. 24, K. of P. No. 130, Fort Pitt No. 27, K. O. T. M.

WALZ—On Friday, February 10, 1893, at 5:30 P. M., at his parents' residence, No. 802 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, VICTOR, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Walz, aged 3 years 1 month and 17 days.

BRADY—In New York, on Wednesday evening, February 8, 1893, JAMES T. BRADY, formerly of Pittsburgh, in his 53d year.

HANNA—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 2:40 A. M., of scarlet fever, MARGARET HILL, daughter of J. B. and C. M. Hanna, aged 5 years 6 months and 6 days.

LOWERY—On Thursday, February 9, at 4 A. M., MARY LOWERY, mother of John and James Lowery, in the 85th year of her age.

LYDON—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 7 P. M., AGNES, daughter of Mark and the late Hannora Lydon, aged 2 years 6 months.

McAULIFFE—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 5:30 A. M., at St. Mary's convent, Natchez, Miss., ST. MARY INNOCENT, daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas W. McAuliffe.

McNARY—At the residence of her son-in-law, Matthew Lloyd, No. 402 Larimer avenue, on Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 1 A. M., ELIZABETH McNARY, aged 68 years.

STUART—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 2:30 A. M., Mrs. JANE P. STUART, wife of the late W. K. Stuart, in the 66th year of her age.

THOMPSON—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 4:20 A. M., MAY, infant daughter of E. H. and Maria Thompson, aged 5 weeks.

WIESE—On Thursday, February 9, 1893, at 10:45 A. M., CHARLES F., Jr., son of Charles F. and Clara E. Kapp Wiese, aged 2 years 11 months.

MURDOCH—On Thursday evening, February 9, 1893, ALEXANDER MURDOCH, in his 53d year.

ARMSTONG—February 8, 1893, at 5:30 A. M., DALLIS HIPSLEY ARMSTRONG, son of J. S. and Lizzie Armstrong, aged 15 years and 9 months.

CAMPBELL—At Wilkinsburg, on Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 6:30 P. M., ROBERT K., youngest son of J. J. and Rebecca S. Campbell, aged 8 years and 24 days.

ERWIN—On Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 6:30 P. M., ELIZABETH CAROLINE, infant daughter of W. S. and Mattie N. Erwin (nee Helm).

EILER—On Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 2 P. M., WILLIAM, husband of Elizabeth Eiler (nee Zaha), aged 43 years 10 months.

GUSTIN—At Hotel Randall, No. 49 South Diamond street, Allegheny City, Pa., on Wednesday morning, February 8, 1893, Mrs. JOSEPHINE C., wife of George H. Gustin, aged 24 years.

KRESS—On Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 8:20 A. M., ELIZABETH, beloved wife of John J. Kress, in the 45th year of her age.

MARTIN—On Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 8 A. M., ELIZABETH V. NEELY, wife of Robert Martin, in the 56th year of her age.

MUZZY—On Tuesday, February 7, 1893, at 11 P. M., at the residence of his parents, 11 Sherman avenue, Allegheny, of cholera infantum, WALLACE G., Jr., son of Wallace G. and Jennie B. Muzzy, aged 19 months.

FOULK—On Monday evening, February 6, 1893, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Cornelia B. Foulk, 143 Bluff street, ANNIE ELIZABETH, daughter of W. L. Foulk, Jr., and Mary A. Foulk, aged 2 years and 5 months.

LEWIS—On Wednesday, February 8, 1893, at 2:30 A. M., ELEANOR A., wife of M. W. Lewis.

MURRAY—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., NANCY, relict of John K. Murray, aged 82 years.

SORG—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 8:45 P. M., at his residence, No. 52 Decatur street, Allegheny, CHARLES H., son of Christian Sorg of 70 Sedgwick street, Allegheny, aged 37 years.

B. & .B

People who want nice, fine White Goods for their spring sewing have a good chance for less money than like goods are to be had generally. We got a good chance to buy these at a price that we're well satisfied with, and we believe you will be when you see them.

4 lots PLAIN WHITE ENGLISH

NAINSOOK

—fine, sheer and medium weight.

Lot 1—39 INCHES WIDE, 12½c.
Lot 2—39 INCHES WIDE, 20c.
Lot 3—36 INCHES WIDE, 15c.
Lot 4—36 INCHES WIDE, 25c.

For Children's Dresses, Ladies' Nightgowns or fine Underwear these Nainsooks are specially desirable.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY.

SYRUP of FIGS

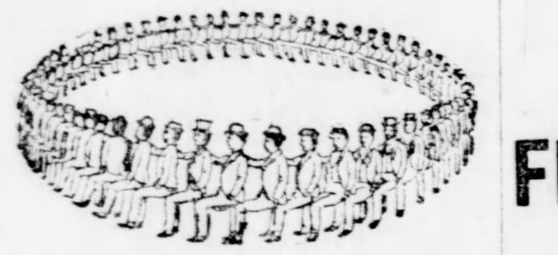
ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WHEN CHAIRS ARE SCARCE



This cut shows a method of seating the seatless invented by French soldiers in Algeria during a short halt. Not less than 30 or 35 men range themselves in a circle, each sitting on the knees of the man behind him.

We are now practically providing chairs for the chairless—Chairs for your Office, Hall, Dining Room, Chamber, Library and Parlor at heavy reductions, many at exactly

Half Price.

This is the signal for the beginning of our Great Annual Clearance Sale of Furniture, Carpets and Curtains, which we are compelled to make in preparation for the early arrival of the new Spring Goods.

J. M'CLINTOCK & CO.
FURNITURE · CARPETS · CURTAINS
BEDDING
33 FIFTH AVE.

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—IN—
LADIES' KID GLOVES.

We offer this week

250 Dozens
Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves,

THE REGULAR DOLLAR QUALITY,

In

BLACK,	WHITE,
BROWN,	TAN,
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—AT—

75 Cents a Pair.

These are all new and desirable goods, the skins are all soft and flexible, the gloves perfect in fit and serviceable for wear. Such good value has not been offered in many, many years, and the lady who misses buying half a dozen or more of these Kid Gloves

MISSES A GOOD THING.

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 503 MARKET STREET.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

KNOW ME BY MY WORKS.

I defy the world to show more Cures of

Catarrh, Cancer, Tape Worms,

And all Blood Diseases than I can.

BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENOVATOR, the Wonder of the World for all Blood Diseases. At all Drug Stores and 47 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

DR. J. A. BURGOON

I have removed 270 tape worms from living subjects in 45 months. Send stamps for circular and information. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE,

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

DANIEL McCAFFREY,
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Consignments of and orders for hay solicited. my21-W-1y

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Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley Pa. An unfailing remedy, having been tested for 30 years. No cutting, no burning with caustic. Send for circular.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAS. EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer. no5-W-16t

TO SUNNY ITALY—Fast express steamers to Mediterranean ports; direct and most pleasant route to the south of France and Italy. For list of sailings and rates apply to Max Schamberg & Co., general steamship agents, 527 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Established 1866.

AMERICAN QUEENS,

Ladies Who Have Reigned in the White House Since Washington's Day.

MRS. ADAMS WAS THE FIRST ONE.

The Big Building Was Then Scarcely Fit For Habitation.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S TWO TERMS.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

When I was a girl I read the "Queens of England" as a matter of duty, not choice. Miss Strickland's many volumed work was fresh then, and my mother, who earnestly desired to make me a "well-informed woman," urged this study. I was interested in my

MRS. GARFIELD.

reading, for the histories of these exalted ladies were well told, and many of them of dramatic interest. The stories of our own American queens, the wives of our presidents, each one for a brief period the first lady in the land, have been related by Mrs. Laura C. Halloway and other writers. These women were not like the queens of England, chosen for their exalted rank, but each one was raised to her dignities simply because she happened to marry a man whose energy and talents made him president of the United States; and yet many of them have been women of more than average gifts, and in more than one case the wife's ability was a potent factor in the husband's success.

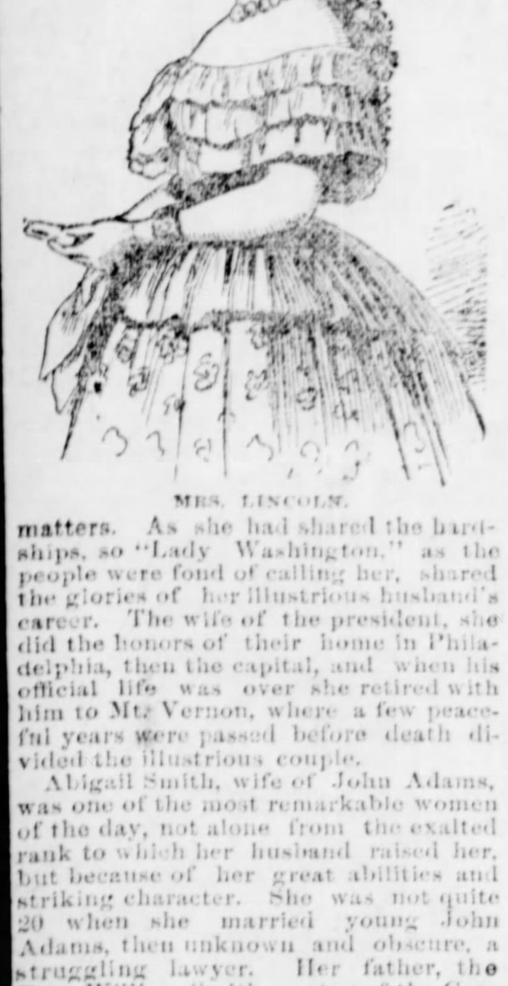
Of course, the story begins with that of Martha Dandridge, wife of General Washington, the only woman whose face was ever paid the compliment of reproduction on a bank note. She was a lady whose personal beauty and grace of manner, combined with her rank and fortune, would have made her under any circumstances a social leader.

She was born at her ancestral home in New Kent, Va., in May, 1732, and was married at the early age of 17 to Colonel Daniel Parke Custis, a wealthy gentleman, with whom she passed a few happy years at their residence, "the White House," on the bank of the Pamunkey river. She was left a widow with two children, a girl and a boy. She was now in the full bloom of a matured beauty, and possessed of an ample fortune.

In the anxious days of the Indian troubles of 1758 George Washington, then a British officer, met the young widow at the house of a wealthy and hospitable Virginian where he went to dine. He had been reluctant to accept the invitation, it is said, but once in the presence of the fascinating young widow, he lingered so long that his host asked him to stay all night, and this second invitation was eagerly accepted; nor could the officer tear himself away until late on the second day.

We all know what followed; there was an engagement soon, and in 1859 Colonel Washington and Mrs. Custis were wedded, going to reside at Mt. Vernon immediately afterward.

The gifted lady was an admirable housekeeper, and when her husband was away on his long campaigns she cared for the property with such ability that he was spared all anxiety about home



MRS. LINCOLN.

matters. As she had shared the hardships, so "Lady Washington," as the people were fond of calling her, shared the glories of her illustrious husband's career. The wife of the president, she did the honors of their home in Philadelphia, then the capital, and when his official life was over she retired with him to Mt. Vernon, where a few peaceful years were passed before death divided the illustrious couple.

Abigail Smith, wife of John Adams, was one of the most remarkable women of the day, not alone from the exalted rank to which her husband raised her, but because of her great abilities and striking character. She was not quite 20 when she married young John Adams, then unknown and obscure, a struggling lawyer. Her father, the Rev. William Smith, pastor of the Congregational church at Weymouth, Mass., objected to the suitor as of no standing, and asked "Who is this young man? Where did he come from?" to which she saucily replied, "I don't know where he came from, but I know where he is going and I am going with him." She went with him, and during all the years that followed was his adviser, his councillor, his able assistant. Of a timid nature, Adams shrank from the storms of opposition which the Revolution aroused and would have failed in his loyalty had not his wife's courageous

MRS. HAYES.

exhortations kept him true to the republic.

Gifted with a brilliant intellect and great energies, she felt, as such women have in all ages, the circumscribed conditions which her sex imposed. In a letter dated March, 1776, she wrote to her husband making the first demand for woman suffrage ever urged in this country.

When, in 1797, Mr. Adams became president of the United States, the family left their home in Quincy, Mass., to reside at first in Philadelphia and then, in 1800, to remove to Washington, where the White House had been built and was theoretically fit for habitation; but Mrs. Adams wrote to her daughter

MRS. CLEVELAND.

most amusing descriptions of the discomforts of the place. "No wood for fires, though surrounded by woods; no bells, and only six rooms made comfortable." The east room, then unfinished, was used as a drying room. After four months in this uncomfortable habitation Mrs. Adams, whose health had begun to suffer from the hardships endured, returned to Quincy, and never afterward revisited the White House. Yet she was its first mistress, and the memory of her wit and grace lingers yet.

Thomas Jefferson had been 19 years a widower when, in 1801, he became the occupant of the White House. He lived socially a quiet life, discouraged levees, and was assisted in state dinners and at such receptions as he was forced to give by the famous lady then the wife of the secretary of state, soon herself to be the queen of the White House.

Dorothy Payne Madison, the brilliant wife of the third president of the United States, was of Virginia descent, though brought up a Quaker in Philadelphia. She was a very pretty girl, and at 19 married John Todd, a promising young lawyer, who, however, after a brief married life, died, leaving a beautiful and fascinating widow. In 1794, being then 25 years old, she married James Madison, then a young member of congress.

She was a woman of unfailing aimiability and a joyousness of disposition that made her ever cheerful with a play of humor and wit that sparkled in her conversation. Washington Irving describes a visit to the White House when she was queen there, and says of her, "she was a fine, pretty buxom dame, who had a smile and a kind word for everyone."

After her husband's death the distinguished widow made her residence in Washington. She was given a seat in the senate and the franking privileges and her receptions were said to be as crowded as those of the president.

Elizabeth Kortnright Monroe was the daughter of a former captain in the British army. When James Monroe was appointed minister to the court of St. Cloud his wife accompanied him to Paris and by her grace of manner and dignity did much to make the young republic respected. At this time France also was a republic, but its liberties were stained with the record of the blood shed in that name. The Marquise de Lafayette, the wife of the champion of American independence, was languishing in the prison of La Force, hourly expecting death. Mrs. Monroe made her a visit, and this act of kindness saved her life.

During the years that she was lady of the White House Mrs. Monroe was never in strong health, and although performing faithfully her part in official receptions and dinners where etiquette required her presence, she spent as much of her time as possible in seclusion.

Louisa Johnson Adams was an attractive young English girl when John Quincy Adams was minister to the court of St. James. He met her in London and they were married there. While his father was president Mr. Adams was sent to Berlin and later to the court of St. Petersburg. After returning to this country he occupied various places of prominence, was secretary of state and at last president. Mrs. Adams made a dignified lady of the White House, and it was during her control there that the venerable Marquis de Lafayette made his memorable visit to this country.

Rachel Donelson Jackson, wife of the great general who was chosen seventh president of the United States, died shortly after his election to the chief magistracy. The brave soldier was faithful to her memory and lived during his administration as a bachelor in the White House. Her neice, Mrs. Emily Donelson, the wife of the president's private secretary, did the honors of the mansion. She was young, pretty and vivacious, and made a pleasing hostess, ably assisted by Sarah Yorke Jackson, the young wife of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the general's adopted son.

Martin Van Buren, like his great predecessor, was a widower when in 1887 he became president of the United States. His wife, Hannah Hoes, was the playmate of his childhood and the love of his youth, and she had no successor. The honors of the White House during his administration were done by his daughter-in-law, Angelica Singleton, wife of the president's son and private secretary, Colonel Abram Van Buren. This beautiful and accomplished lady was a daughter of one of the old families of South Carolina, and she brought the soft charm of Southern manners to the performance of her duties as hostess of the executive mansion.

Anna Symmes Harrison was a woman of sterling qualities of head and heart. She shrank from leaving her quiet home at North Bend, O., and was not with the president during the brief month at the White House before his death.

John Tyler, elected as vice president, and now created president, removed with his family to the White House soon after General Harrison's death. His wife, Letitia Christian before her marriage, was a woman of most domestic tastes, who had no love of the show and excitement which belong to an exalted station. Her health was not strong, and she lived as much as possible in retirement during the 17 months of her life at the White House. In September, 1842, surrounded by her family and friends, she passed from earthly scenes.

One of the famous beauties of New York at this time was Julia Gardiner, daughter of Gardiner of Gardiner's island. In the winter of 1844 she visited Washington with her father. While there Captain Stockton invited them to take a trip down the bay to Alexandria. The president was of the party. He

MRS. GRANT.

was evidently deeply struck by the young belle. All went well until the return voyage, when an attempt was made to fire a big gun, known as the "Peace Maker." It exploded, killing many of those who stood near, among them Mr. Gardiner. The funerals were celebrated at the White House. The president was all devotion to the lovely bereaved girl, young enough to be his daughter. In June they were married, and for a few brief months the next winter Mrs. Tyler was the charming mistress of the American court.

Sarah Childress Polk was the daughter of a small farmer of Rutherford county, Tenn. She was a woman of tall and commanding figure and handsome face, and performed all her duties while her husband was president with dignity and propriety.

General Zachary Taylor, during his

Continued on Eleventh Page.

NEXT EXPOSITION IN PARIS.

Making Ready Now For an End of the Century Show.

CAPTURED THE IDEA FROM GERMANY.

A Comedy of Real Love at the Theater Francais.

ENACTED BETWEEN ACTS OF A TRAGEDY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—You know we're to have another stunning exposition here in 1900. An "end of the century" affair, sure enough, and what unlimited opportunities for blazes of glory the date will give. "What we have done in the last hundred years, and what we would do in the next hundred, if we had the chance." A special topographical map of the not-to-be Panama canal—accompanied by a key, showing where all the money should have gone, where it didn't go, and where it did go, would be effective and quite in the line of demonstrations of progress in finance—since the time of Mr. Law and his Panama down there in the "South sea."

But plenty of wonders might arise in the next seven years: this is so true that I doubt if the *blasé* Parisians will trouble to look through the proposed monster telescope, which perhaps the government will help build and which will bring the moon to within a few yards of the earth for the edification of the visitors to this exposition of this "opener" of the twentieth century pot. But doesn't it seem to you that there'll be such an everlasting lot of foreign papers anxious to secure an arm's-length crack at her Lunar loveliness that it'll require the standing army of France to keep order at the peep show? There'll be no such thing as coming early and avoiding the rush, and seats secured in advance will be at an impossible premium. It will be like that "$3 pants" advertisement, "while you wait" (if you can only wait long enough).

But if this world's show has no other success it will in a measure allay the ruffled feelings of the Frenchman toward the German gentleman. You remember how last summer the honest burghers across the Rhine conceived and bore the idea of this century celebration of the Christian era; and then while Chancellor von Caprivi was taking a straw vote among the influential Saxons, Coburg-Gothites, Wurtembergers, etc., as to the advisability and feasibility of the scheme, and while the Berlin bankers were emptying their stockings to make sure they could afford the risk incurred, several French patriots sailed in for France and snapped up the plan in the large and easy manner peculiar to a well-bred shark; and had secured the government's and the parliament's official indorsement thereof almost before the wires had carried across the Vosges the tidings of this latest audacity? Ah! Doesn't it seem to us English-speaking people—sprung as we are from the union in England of these very French and German races—that these Gallic and Saxon mortals are the veriest fools, with their everlasting bubble, toil and trouble, rumors of wars and groaning taxpayers? But there, what would the continental newspapers do without these infinitely-discussed subjects of discussion? Like Othello, they'd have to go out of business, their occupation gone.

The site for the coming fair is, of course, a momentous question, and though not assuming the proportions of the discussion as to the relative merits of New York and Chicago for the world's fair, yet there is considerable argument over the choice of the Champ de Mars of the Auteuil race course. The decision at present oscillates between these two spots, they having resulted from the selective process applied by the sub-committee in charge to the five available sites.

The initial condition of the suitability of a location was that a service of transport could be organized capable of handling 100,000 persons per hour. The committee reports that after an outlay of 19,000,000 francs 100,000 persons could be transported per hour to the Champ de Mars; after an outlay of not more than 20,000,000 francs 160,000 persons could be landed hourly at the Anteuil race course, and so the committee's report is in favor of the latter place, whose area would be from 100 to 120 hectares, while the Champ de Mars comprises only 85 hectares. This latter was the site of the 1889 exposition, and as the buildings erected at that time are still standing they'd have to be pulled down to make room for the everything-new principle which is to be the countersign of this coming wonder. The Bois de Boulogne, the Parisians' pleasure, pride and great breathing spot, lies between central Paris and the Anteuil track, which is outside the fortifications at the extreme southwestern point of the city, quite close to the Seine. Consequently, it is argued that the Bois would be overrun not only with the swarms of hawkers, candy-stall holders, etc., etc., but also by those going to visit the fair. And lastly, for the people who want to go to the exhibition on foot, and to those who feel they can't afford to go otherwise than on shank's mare, the distance to Anteuil will be a great inconvenience, not to say obstacle.

On a certain Saturday night not very long since I was at the Theater Francaise. This "house of Moliere" is perhaps one of the most characteristic institutions in Paris. The great playwright and actor was the founder of the idea which lives still in the Comedie Francaise, and which places and holds there the French school of acting above all others. Not that Moliere began his public performances in the present theater at the foot of the Avenue de l'Opera, whose other end is at the Grand opera house. No; Moliere began his career very humbly on the other side of the river, in what is now the Rue Mazarin, a stone's throw from Rue de Seine, that artery of the Latin quarter. But at first Paris would have none of Moliere, and he played for some years with a traveling troupe in the provinces. When he came back, somewhere in the 1640's, he had gained the experience or the good fortune necessary to secure royal favor and to commence a competition with the other principal players' troupes, which ended in Moliere's triumph, partly before, partly after his death in 1673.

But during long years these wandering comedians sought a permanent home and found it not, now here, now there. To be sure, after many essays the company was domiciled for an extended period in the Rue Mazarin, quite near to where Moliere had played and lost his first stake for the public's liking, but soon again they had to move on. On what is now the site of the Odeon—one of the subventioned theaters, and what is now entitled the second Comedie Francaise—was several times built and several times burned, a playhouse intended for these artists who had succeeded in winning from Louis XIV. the title of "Actors to the King." Blown by the breeze of chance, now to to this side of the Seine, now to the other, and finally the present *Theater Francaise* was opened somewhere in those stirring times between 1790 and 1800. And now as, during the waits between acts, one saunters up and down the *foyer*, a hall terminating in a full large room with painted ceiling and mirrored walls, and designed for the promenade during the entr'actes, the ancient, venerable and artistic character of the decorations impresses you intensely.

Ranged along the walls are the busts of France's playwrights—literary history carved in marble, many of these sculptured heads having been shaped by carvers contemporary with the subjects. At one end of the hall, and in majestic size and thoughtful, reposes the presentment of George Sand, and quite near her is her poet-lover, Alfred de Musset, whose love she finally threw overboard and who died of combined *absinthe* and unrequited affection. Here further along is the keen, clear-cut, fine face of Beaumarchais, who gave to the world the immortal "Mariage de Figaro" and "Barbier de Seville."

Let's saunter on past these or the no tables whose works are every-day-facts in the theater's repertory. In the large *salle*, on either side of the pictured marble chimney-piece, in which burns a comfortable wood fire, are the heads of Moliere and of Corneille; in another honored corner is that of Racine, and opposite the fireplace, its feet hidden in ferns and large-leaved plants, is the carved image of Voltaire, expression strange, glance almost demoniac, features and physique horribly grotesque, a creature to stare at, the burning wit and the moral terror of a century.

It is Saturday night in the theater and the audience is of a character decidedly mixed. Tuesday night is subscriber's night, and Thursday matinee and Thursday night are also fashionable, but on Saturday it is the people's turn, and they usually have served up to them some good ranting drama; some favorite by Hugo, perhaps; and others at war on this particular evening—Hugo's Hernani was on the boards—and the house was packed. At 7 o'clock, and the performance begins at 8, there was an immense crowd awaiting at the box-office for the sale of seats, which are cheaper when they are taken immediately before the play than when secured in advance. Many were the school girls in the tiers of boxes; for it is Saturday night, and the play is a moral and clean one. And way up there in the gods' gallery is the fat man, comfortable in his state of perspiration, and the usual couples sitting close together and happily eating untold oranges.

Down in the box just below where I sit I can see the heads and shoulders of a man in dress suit and of a lady with ample and alabaster shoulders cleverly shown by her decolette gown. The attitude of these two indicates a marked fondness the one for the other, and during the second entr'acte I stroll over to one side where I can see that the lady is young, pretty, and hair adorned with a floral garniture. The gentleman's most conspicuous adornment is a scarlet dress bow. In the next entr'acte I perceive that the couple's fondness has been remarked by the audience. In fact they are the observed of all observers; they furnish the comedy between the acts of the tragedy. A battery of opera glasses is trained upon these two unfortunates; same state of things in the other boxes; and it is vastly amusing to observe the expressions evoked upon different countenances by the owner's observance of this exposition of affection. Especially piquant are the faces of the young girls as, with half-averted heads and lips almost eagerly parted, they look at this—to them—so far forbidden phase of the human comedy. Alas, why have the lovers—they can be nothing else—there are two respectable old ladies in the back of the box—been so foolish and so fond as this to display their hearts upon the rail of a theater's balcony? And before a Paris audience! Why, a Parisian will sacrifice a parent in order to make a joke. Oh, they are born and trained guyers. Foolish man, foolish maiden!

And so grows the interest and its barefacedness from entr'acte to entr'acte until in the wait before the last scene of the drama, the fire becomes too hot for the pair, and they retreat to the kindly shadows in the box's depths. Fatal maneuver! 'Tis the needed spark to set off the audience's bottled up curiosity, amusement and guying tendencies. A great shout dins up against the painted ceiling, whistles and catcalls pierce the air, every man in the pit is on his feet and staring at the victims, and the hum and hubbub is deafening.

But I like to believe that some gentle beasts—secretly sympathetic with the music that is chiming in these two unsophisticated hearts—are stirred by another emotion than ridicule, and that pity prompts their owner's lips to utter: "Ah, what a shame;" "what a pity;" "isn't it too bad;" "They should have more consideration for the poor young thing." Yes, I do hear such exclamations, although they apparently are not needed, for the lovers do not seek flight under cover of the darkness produced in the auditorium to heighten the effect of the final tragedy in the drama. No, they stay it out to the end's end. Who they were I do not know. One thing is certain; if they weren't engaged before the audience imposed and blessed the betrothal.

G. E. S.

Women's Clubs.

Speaking of women's clubs and their management, a cynical man remarked that he had often thought what curious gatherings they must be. "Why," he said, "you don't smoke, you don't drink, you don't play cards. For goodness sake, what do you do with yourselves?" "Well," came the answer from an indignant member, "I'll tell you what we do. We come home sober about 10 o'clock, we don't lose our last cent at poker, we don't smell of smoke and we don't wake in the morning with a head and a thirst that makes us empty the ice pitcher at one gulp. Those are a few of the incidental things we manage to accomplish outside of some discussions that are not gossip or fashions nor yet concern sporting news or politics."

Gladstone and Chauncey Depew.

New York World.

Mr. Gladstone's breakfast is not unlike that of our own Chauncey M. Depew, for where the American Pericles fortifies himself for a day's work with a soft-boiled egg, a slice of toast and a cup of coffee, the British Demosthenes takes a hard-boiled egg, a piece of toast and a cup of tea, with an occasional slice of tongue.

HOOPS HAVE COME FOR SURE.

But the Skirts Are Not So Wide as They Used to Be.

ONLY YOUNG LADIES WEAR THEM AS YET.

The Older Women Will Succumb Before Very Long.

ELLEN OSBORN'S CHAT ABOUT FASHIONS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—I don't mean to limit my activities to rehearsing every week the crinoline situation, but really the hoop skirts the swell stores are mounting in their windows with the impressive label, "the latest," are more than interesting. They deserve to be called thrilling. These new bird cages are of divers patterns. In a way they don't live up to their opportunities. There are as yet no colored ones. In this æsthetic fin de siecle period you would expect black silk or crimson silk or pink satin or shot brocade coverings to the wires to make them things of beauty in a wind; but instead the same old-time white pyramid has been resurrected, looking exactly as it did when, in despair of finding any other resting place for it, your mother sent you out to sink it in the pond along in the sixties when it went out of fashion.

But no; in one respect the new hoop skirt is different; it is smaller than its ancestors. This is no sign of physical degeneration, however, for it has not sprung, like Minerva from Jove's head, full grown from the brains of the modiste's. It is a young hoop skirt, timid, deprecating, shrinking from too much attention or the too full blaze of publicity. In time it will imbibe the true American spirit and be bigger and bolder.

In its present inchoate condition it is about 72 inches round.

In one design it has a bustle at the

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.

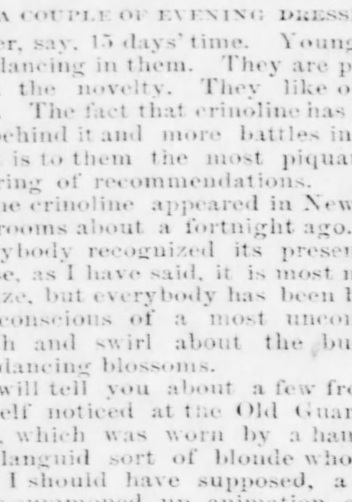
top. According to another it has no wires in front, but only at back and sides. Some patterns flare evenly all the way down, others flare suddenly and with a queer effect of unexpectedness all at once at the bottom.

And are folks buying them? Yes, they have a very quick and steady sale. The manufacturers, I hear, are going into hoop skirt wire on quite an extensive scale. At a Broadway shop where I inquired they showed the record of sales for one day. It made me laugh to think how confidently various persons have asserted that women wouldn't wear crinoline, no matter how imperative the command of madame.

Why, they haven't waited for half an invitation. The dressmakers themselves are divided in opinion still. Some of them positively refuse adhesion to the new fashion, and so woman, wilful woman, is giving her orders for new frocks to the costumers who are known to fit "over the crinoline."

There are at least half a dozen of the Fifth avenue modistes who require their customers to invest in a hoop petticoat before they "try on," and I have seen lots of orders received through these establishments that were nothing short of astonishing.

Who wear hoop skirts? The younger women. I doubt if anybody over 35 has put one on yet or is likely to do so



A COUPLE OF EVENING DRESSES.

under, say, 15 days' time. Young girls are dancing in them. They are pleased with the novelty. They like opposition. The fact that crinoline has a battle behind it and more battles in front of it is to them the most piquant and alluring of recommendations.

The crinoline appeared in New York ballrooms about a fortnight ago. Not everybody recognized its presence because, as I have said, it is most modest in size, but everybody has been becoming conscious of a most unconscious swish and swirl about the buds and the dancing blossoms.

I will tell you about a few frocks I myself noticed at the Old Guard ball. One, which was worn by a handsome but languid sort of blonde who could not, I should have supposed, a priori, have summoned up animation enough to be the first to try a new fashion, was of cream brocade, tied at the waist in rather the Empire style, with wide bands of pale yellow ribbon. Frills of old lace on the bodice fell to the waist and matched the puffed sleeves. The skirt was flounced with wide ruches of old lace, and while it flared no more than half the frocks have done since Christmas it had a flirt and a swing that to the observant were unmistakable. There was a hoop skirt under it and the women eyed its wearer with looks of startled curiosity.

But the blonde was not alone in her temerity. A black lace gown was close by to keep her company. The lace had been a bright green bodice and sleeves and it had its seams outlined with jet and scintillated accordingly. The crinoline was more apparent in this case than in the other. The extreme circumference was not greater, but the flare began nearer the top, that is the waist, and was continued downward with more regularity and persistency. Also the black lace was inhabited by a more restless occupant. It was promenaded and marched and waltzed and

A PRETTY TEA JACKET.

in various ways made to take more than exercise enough to reveal its outlines and proportions. It was a business-like hoop skirt, not afraid of itself or ashamed.

A white satin frock was displayed to me this morning as an importation from Paris by the last steamer. Its new possessor was querying anxiously, whether it would be possible for her to wear it without crinoline. It was eight yards round, and though it was stiffened from the knee down it was a serious question whether any amount of stiffening would carry it without steels. It was a pretty dress with a tiny blue line running through it, and with a low black velvet zouave jacket with large revers of pale blue satin turned back on the full sleeves. It had a vest of cream lace drawn across the bosom, and as I said, it was the problem of the hour whether it was or was not to have crinoline.

A very considerable proportion of the imported costumes now being received are designed to be worn with steels, and women who object to hoops are considerably puzzled to know how they can conveniently and comfortably wear the latest elegancies they have come into possession of without them. Some frocks have been put into dressmakers' hands within a few days past to alter, but the most are worn as yet with stiffenings, which make them so heavy as to point to hoops for relief, if for no other reason.

Altogether the situation is painfully interesting. A steel colored silk dress which was finished a day or two ago is 10 yards in circumference at the bottom. It is flounced with pale yellow and silver brocade ruches and these set it out yet more emphatically. Yellow roses are tied with ribbon bows up each seam, and all in all its 1830-ness and its demand for crinoline could not be more pronounced if they lent themselves to the task industriously.

Some of the new millinery is very pretty. A black velvet bonnet drifted across my line of vision this morning with stiff black satin rosette and black velvet bows. Very simply, you would say, from the description, but it was one of the bonnets you can't describe because the effect is in the bow, not the what, and so you can't tell the why.

A small hat in apple green velvet was my neighbor at one of those things they call a dramatic delineation last evening. It had huge flat bows of green ribbon in front and glittered with the radiance of an enormous paste buckle.

I don't know why, but there begin to be straw hats already. I saw one yesterday of a fine black netted straw lace with bows of black velvet lined with green.

Bridesmaids' hats are of lace drawn on gold wires. But then it's almost Lent and there won't be many brides before Easter now.

Lent means tea; tea means jackets, and jackets mean velvet and silk gauze. Sometimes, too, they mean striped silk or brocade, but one I was looking at this afternoon meant pale pink cloth, with a vest of white mull and an embroidery of delicate silver stitchery. But they mean velvet mostly, for velvet is meant this winter wherever velvet is possible. And velvet gets daily heavier and richer, so much so that, given a small woman and a long train, the weight she has to carry about and the strength she has to carry it with are not altogether comfortable in proportion.

Trains remind me to say in stopping that hoops will not be worn with short skirts, but with long ones. They have been worn with both in the past, you know. They are heavier the one way and awkward the other; there's little choice, but history decided that Mary Queen of Scots wore crinoline to best advantage of all her sex, and Mary wore her skirts long.

Anti-crinoline leagues are springing up in New York and elsewhere. Much good may they do, but everybody knows they'll do no good at all.

It's a queer world, my mistresses.

ELLEN OSBORN.

ORIGINAL PENN CHARTER.

A New Yorker Claims to Have It in His Possession.

CAME BY IT AS A LINEAL DESCENDANT.

In Conflict With the One in the State Archives.

MISTAKES MADE ABOUT THE GREAT SEAL

The long-missing original charter from King Charles II. to William Penn for the State of Pennsylvania and the Province of Delaware, for which the State historians and hunters of archives have been fruitlessly searching for years, has seemingly turned up to the light at last among the papers of a New Yorker, J. S. Richardson, says the Philadelphia *Record*. Mr. Richardson explains that it came into his possession "as a direct lineal descendant of an old Delaware family of Quaker stock, who came over with William Penn in 1682."

A much-treasured document at Harrisburg was for many years passed off as the original charter, and in 1878 a fac-simile of it was published in the second series of "Pennsylvania Archives." The "beautifully illuminated, illustrated and rubricated document," as a critic immediately pointed out, "was but a copy made more than a year after the date of the original charter. Moreover, it is not a copy of the charter, as it ultimately passed the great seal, but merely a copy of the record of the charter as it passed the privy seal." It is the seal that Sculptor Caldwell copied for his colossal statue of Penn, thereby drawing down upon his head the indignation of Director Charles Henry Hart of the Academy of the Fine Arts. Part of the great seal of the province of New York during the reign of George II. was afterward actually published as a portion of the waxen seal of the Penn charter.

It has always been a mystery how even the copy of the original charter came into the possession of the State at Harrisburg. According to a letter written by Dr. Mease from this city to Governor Snyder, January 20, 1812, "Mr. John R. Coates of this city (agent of the Penn estates in this country), brought with him two years since from London the original charter of Charles II. and the duke of York to William Penn, which, upon my suggestion, he was willing to deposit in the archives of the State" under certain conditions. As Lawyer John William Wallace later declared: "Mr. Coates got possession of them on a visit to his principals in England. Being at their seat of Stoke Pogis, he was shown by them into the charter room of their house, where he was told he might find some old deeds, etc., that might interest him as an American, and to which he was welcome."

This original charter of the State was still in the possession of the representatives of the Penns as late as 1844, and had not been handed over to the State authorities, as seen by a letter written to Thomas C. Hambly of York November 9 of that year by John Cadwalader, legal adviser for the Penn family, and their agents. He transmitted to him, among other title papers, the "Charter to W. Penn, 1681," for use as evidence in ejectment or other suit, according to the custom of that time. That practice of sending the Penn title papers into the back counties, led William Brooke Rawle recently to query: "Can it be that the charter is still reposing quietly among the papers of some old-time lawyer, or in the dusty files of some prothonotary's office?"

Some years before, when Mr. Rawle became the agent for the Penn estates, he searched the box of title papers, finding only Cadwalader's letter, and not the charter.

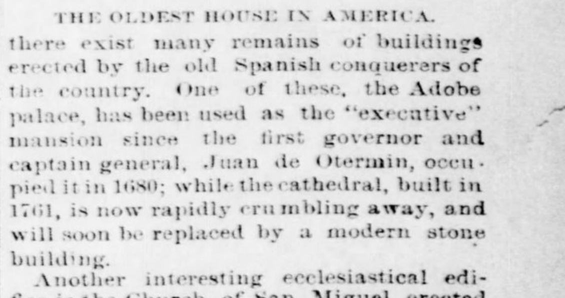
In view of Mr. Richardson's announcement, two theories now arise. One is that he has secured this identical historical document, once held by Cadwalader, or that that was only a copy after all, and passed by some means into the Harrisburg archives, while the original really was held by Mr. Richardson's ancestor. The mystery of the State copy perplexes the clearness of title of the New Yorker's document.

OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.

It is of Adobe and Stands in Santa Fe, N. M.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Down in old Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, the oldest seat of civil and religious government on American soil,



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.

there exist many remains of buildings erected by the old Spanish conquerers of the country. One of these, the Adobe palace, has been used as the "executive" mansion since the first governor and captain general, Juan de Otermin, occupied it in 1680; while the cathedral, built in 1761, is now rapidly crumbling away, and will soon be replaced by a modern stone building.

Another interesting ecclesiastical edifice is the Church of San Miguel, erected in the sixteenth century, but destroyed during the Pueblo revolution of 1680, and rebuilt in 1710. Close to this structure stands a house generally recognized as the "oldest in the United States." It was built before the Spanish conquest, and is is traditionally reported that Coronado lodged in it in 1540.

A Resourceful Engineer.

Speaking of the remarkable feats of marine engineers, the marine Journal recalls the achievement of Richard Peck, who at one time had charge of the single engine of the old City of Vera Cruz coming up from Havana. South of Hatteras the piston rod went to smash, breaking into three pieces. But Peck after 24 hours of continuous labor, actually mended that piston so that it was strong and true enough to do its part with the rest of the machinery, and he brought his ship into New York harbor steaming six knots.

The Largest Steam Shovel.

The largest steam shovel in the world is digging phosphate in the mines at St. John's island, near Chatleston, S. C. Its weight is 56 tons. It can dig 10 feet below its track and to a distance of 35 feet on either side. The dipper, which can swing through two-thirds of a circle, has a capacity of 1¾ cubic yards, and about two dippers full can be handled in a minute.

HUNT FOR WHALES.

Sturdy Ships Which Jam Through Great Ice Packs Near the North Pole.

GOOD SEAMANSHIP NECESSARY.

The Royal Sport Is Nothing Like What It Used to Be.

OIL NO LONGER OF MUCH VALUE.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

LIFE on a whaleship is unique and picturesque. During a voyage of many months beyond the touch of civilization there must of necessity be many days of dreary monotony; yet the queer characters of the sailors, the striking oddity of the life, its entire difference from any other calling and the indescribable fascination of being on the sea made a whaling cruise one of the most interesting and thrilling of my experiences.

Many changes have come into whaling and its methods during the past quarter of a century. As an industry it has dropped from an important place almost to the bottom of the list. The objects of the voyage also have

CUTTING UP BLUBBER.

changed. Formerly oil was the only great object of the voyage and whalebone was of little or no consequence; now the whalebone is very valuable, being worth about $5 a pound, while the oil is worth so little that many whales are killed for their whalebone, and the carcasses are cut adrift without saving any of the blubber. Modern invention, with its powerful explosives, has made whaling a mere game of slaughter, where formerly it was royalty among sports. To-day the industry, except so far as the master of the vessel and a few officers are concerned, is mostly a novel money-earning routine.

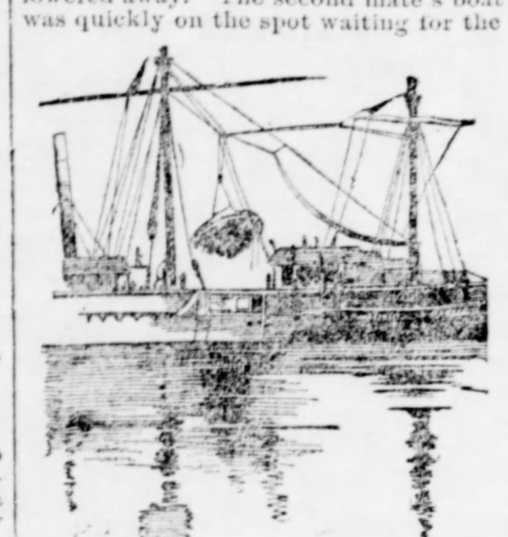
When, after many days at sea, we entered the ice, we seemed to have come into an entirely new existence. The ship and whaling gear had long been all ready for service. The men were nerved up to the excitement of "raising" the first whale, and the brisk weather infused new life and animation into everybody and everything. The first week of life in the ice was frightful. A terrific gale from the northwest blew constantly, and a wild sea was running. Packs formed and disintegrated like magic. We would be for one instant in a vast expanse of open water and in the next instant solidly enclosed in the pack that the ship's timbers would crack from the pressure of the ice. Every man had a little bundle of one change of clothing at hand at all times, so that in case the squeeze proved fatal we could take to the small boats without loss or unnecessary loss of life. I was especially favored, as my bundle included besides a change of clothing, my manuscripts, some dry plates, and a detective camera. In times of danger like this many hours were whiled away in calmly watching the

AN IMPISH FIGURE MINCING HORSE PIECES.

pack, and planning what we should do in case we were nipped. No one was terror-stricken, for this was a danger that threatened us almost every day for six months.

The sight of these whaleships' manœuvres in the ice is a grand one. Most seamanship of the pure type in the marine world of to-day is in the whaling service, for in these vessels brawn and muscle, not steam, do most of the work. Every officer prides himself on his seamanship. In fact, he must be a thorough sailor before he can be an officer. A slight miscalculation in giving the command, or an instant's delay in executing it when told to "haul," may send the ship crashing into the icepack. Yet with a man aloft to survey the ice for miles and pick out the "leads," of open water, a second on the bowsprit to guide the ship around and among the cakes of ice, a third on the tryworks to carry the command and two men at the wheel to execute them, these whaleships squirm about in the ice, guided by such rare skill and judgment that the paint on the side of the vessel is hardly scratched except in times of stress of weather.

We had been in the ice about two weeks, with a double lookout in the "crow's nest," and one or two men on deck watching for spouts, in addition to most of the green hands. The lookout aloft sighted a genuine spout. The mate was having his watch below. "All hands!" was shouted from one end of the ship to the other, and two boats lowered away. The second mate's boat was quickly on the spot waiting for the



HOISTING THE HEAD ON BOARD.

whale to rise again, and the four other boats scattered up and down the edge of the pack. They were from half a mile to a mile and a half from the vessel, but with the long glass their every every move could be distinctly observed. Minutes seemed hours, when, most unexpectedly, the monster rose and spouted almost within a ship's length from the second mate's boat. In an instant there was a grand spectacle. Jose's great physique loomed up in the stern of the boat as he manipulated the long steering oar, while in the head of the boat was equally as fine a physique in the person of the Scandinavian boat steerer, harpoon in hand, watching his chance. The boat made a beautiful spurt, such a spurt as only a whaleboat can make in an emergency like this, and in an instant the harpoon had been sent on its deadly errand! The excitement, splashing and shouting which followed cannot be described. The whale—an immense one of perhaps 120 barrels in size—was in the agonies of death, churning up the ocean most vigorously. Amid all the din stood Mr. Jose, with his feet on the thwarts of the boat, working for dear life to escape the lashings of the whale's flukes. His deep, penetrating voice rolled in volumes over the water. "Kill him dead!" "Kill him dead!" "Kill him dead!" They did "Kill him dead," but not until the whale was lost far into the pack where the boats could not reach him.

Jolly, independent and irresponsible as sailors are, there are times when they are exceedingly thoughtful. Shortly before we sailed from San Francisco a sister whaler had passed through the Golden Gate, encountered a head wind and opposing tides, and had been swept irresistibly to destruction, with 22 lives lost. We passed through the Golden Gate under somewhat similar circumstances. Head winds delayed us until the incoming of the tide, but by skillful seamanship we kept off, and on the third day passed out of sight of land.

But a whaleship is a lively, bustling, excited community when a whale has just been caught. Immediately after a whale is killed it is "cut-in." The blubber is stripped off in "blanket pieces" and stowed away in the blubber room, while the head—the upper jaw, so to speak—which contains the whalebone is carefully removed. Unless whaling is so brisk that the services of the whole crew are required, the trypots are fired up and trying-out begun. The greasiness of this process is beyond the conception of one who has not aided in it. One or two men are told off into the blubber-room to cut the blanket pieces into the more conveniently handled "horse pieces." Oil oozes out of the blubber, smearing the men from head to foot, until they wallow about in several inches of grease. In stress of weather, when the ship is pitching and rolling, the men in the blubber-room frequently are thrown over on their greasy foothold and rolled about in the horrible stuff.

On deck other men "mince" the horse pieces, still others tend the trypots, the oil press, and the coolers, while the cooper sets up and "flags" the casks ready to stow the oil down in the hold. And so the work in all its phases goes merrily on in a sea of grease everywhere. From one end of the ship to the other there is grease. But the boiling once over, the ship is washed with strong lye, and made as clean as when her keel first cut the water. During the daytime trying out is dirty and disgusting work. But as night time there is an entire change. Hanging near the tripots is the "bug-light," a wire basket of about a bushel capacity. This is filled with the "scraps," that have been skimmed from the pots and squeezed in the press, but which still contained considerable oil, and which burn with a vigor that would discount a torch of pitch. This is the only light. Not unfrequently the "bug-light" of another whaler will be seen glimmering brightly through the darkness, while not an outline of the vessel is visible.

As we watch operations under this light we see the men moving about the deck like dark characterless phantoms. In the foreground are two seething pots, each with its roaring fire of scraps. A figure—made impish by the contending glows of the fire and the bug-light and by the steaming, seething oil—tends each fire. With a long-handled fork he reaches out into the empty darkness, picks up a shapeless mass and drops it into the pot. Laying down the fork he reaches for a long pole, stirs up the pot, returns the pole into its dark corner, brings out a skimmer, takes off the scraps, then returns the skimmer and producing a laddle proceeds to dip out the steaming, seething oil and empty it off into the darkness—for the cooler is simply a deep shadow.

And thus the operation goes on hour after hour throughout the entire night without interruption except by the monetary delays with the few changes in the shifts of the men.

It is only on such occasions as this that the full charm and fascination of whaling can be appreciated. More stories may be "swapped" and more yarns spun during the daily "dog-watch" when the starboard and port watch are together and all hands are on deck. But under the glow of the bug-light, with the excitement of the successful chase fresh in mind, and every inducement at hand to recall past experiences, there is an interchange of yarns that brings out all the picturesqueness of the whaleman's life. The bug-light casts a spell over everything. It gives marvelous elasticity to stories that have already been told during the dog-watch. It extends the imagination and lubricates the yarn-spinning tendencies of the sailors. It obliterates the lines between the possible and the impossible. And, most of all, it breeds good nature. All hands talk for the sake of talking rather than in the expectation of being listened to.

No mention of whaling in the Arctic regions is complete without touching upon the part the Eskimo play in it. Many vessels ship two or three natives for the season as sailors and pay them partially in blubber. Many of these men have come to expect the flukes of a whale as a perquisite, and such a perquisite is of great value, since it represents food enough for one family for a considerable portion of the winter. Returning from the Arctic we stopped in Behring straits to land our three men. Each one had his perquisite, and the whole settlement turned out to help land them. Our vessel was "full." Not a gallon of oil-carrying capacity was left, and in the blubber room were two tons or more of blubber that had not been boiled out. This, too, we gave to the natives, and a God-send it was, for they were about entering upon the winter season with a short supply of food. The blubber was already in horse pieces. Two natives went down into the blubber room to heave the pieces on deck. Two men on deck threw the pieces over the rails into canoes, and a man in each canoe stowed them away to the best advantage.

As the first canoe load approached shore it was received with a shout of joy from the whole settlement. Men, women and children rushed to relieve the canoe of its load. Several of them dashed into the water up to their waists, seized the canoe and, with a shout and a heave, landed it high and dry on the beach. With the landing of the first canoe load the natives seized the blubber food, and the following loads were permitted to land as best they could.

Six hours later, when we hove anchor, part of the people were still gorging themselves, while the rest, already gorged, were sleeping stupidly.

On long whaling cruises one or more deaths are liable to occur. We lost a man while at anchor under East Cape, Siberia. He was a Scandinavian, and could scarcely understand a word of English. The mate announced his death as the captain and I were sitting in the cabin one afternoon. Orders were given to remove all the man's things from the forecastle and prepare him for burial. When everything was in readiness we went on deck. There lay the body, properly sewed up in canvas and the feet heavily weighted. The whole crew with uncovered heads stood in a circle around the body. It was a touching scene. Stepping to the center, the captain examined the body carefully and found everything in proper order.

"Take out the gangplank," said he. Several sailors obeyed the command and stepped back to their places.

"Drop him overboard," said the captain.

Before a move could be made the mate—who on this vessel was a Portuguese—stepped forward and said:

"Captain Sherman, you no read Bible?"

"No, I guess not," replied the captain. "He's dead and couldn't hear what I read. Besides, he was Dutch and couldn't understand English."

"Oh," said the mate, "me think you ought read Bible." And with the captain's permission he went to his stateroom, got his Bible and read a chapter in Portuguese over the dead Scandinavian.

One of the curses of life at sea has been the use of grog. Formerly liquor was thought to be necessary for men in the Arctic, but experience has proved it

GORGING WITH WHALE'S FLESH.

to be harmful instead of beneficial, and only in cases of great distress is it now used. Strong coffee has taken its place, and in every whaler during times of great exposure or unusual fatigue, strong, hot coffee is always on hand, grog never. HERBERT L. ALDRICH.

A MOOD.

All the world is wrapped in a shadow,
All my thoughts are steeped in gray;
Sweet and wanton sadness holds me,
And enfolds me,
As the arms of night the day,
Sweet as pulsing of spent music
When the hands have ceased to play.

O'er the sense a longing stealeth,
For what cause it may not know;
As when evening groweth tender
And the splendor
Of the sunset burneth low,
O'er the land the white mist silent
Stealeth through the after-glow.

Sad as slanting sunlight falling
On the sails of outbound ships;
Dear as memory that hovers
Of a lover's
Kisses on a woman's lips;
Soft as when a thin cloud mantle
Folds the moon in white eclipse.

So the sense is steeped in longing,
As the world is wrapped in gray;
'Tis so much akin to sorrow
As the morrow
Holdeth thought of yesterday.
'Tis perchance the soul immortal
Sad because the earth is clay.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

BLIND BUT BRAINY PEOPLE.

Wonderful Things Done by Persons Who Cannot See.

SOME WERE EXPERT MATHEMATICIANS.

Some Have Been Inventors of Great Merit.

ANOTHER IS A REMARKABLE SCULPTOR

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Blindness is usually considered to be one of the worst evils that can befall a person in this world. Yet the blind men who have performed tasks which even those with the clearest vision often fail to accomplish are more numerous than at first might be believed.

Where the list of blind wonders properly begins it is hard to say. Every century, from Homer down, has produced more or less of the species. One of the greatest of the early theologians was Eusebius, who lived near the beginning of the Christian era. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries lived three other noted authors. These were Hermann Torrentius, a blind Swiss, born 1520, principal of Berne university, and author of a poetical dictionary and other works of merit. Henry, author of "The Poetical Life of Wallace," who was born blind; Nicholas Sanderson, who became very learned in both astronomy and mathematics, though he lost his sight at 3 years of age.

One of the most learned men of the eighteenth century, Thomas Blacklock, D. D., was blind at the age of 3 months. Francis Huber, the Swiss naturalist, lost his sight at an early age, became an eminent entomologist and wrote upon bees, ants and other insects. John Metcalf, an Englishman was a most wonderful man. At the age of 4 years an attack of measles left him totally blind. He first learned music, and at 12 was the most expert violinist of his time in all England.

A BLIND GUIDE.

A few years later he became a well-known carrier, engaged in taking persons through the crowded streets of London. This was early in the last century. It is said that he was as accurate and trustworthy as any of his competitors with two eyes. He also became a great hunter, and followed his hounds with as much pleasure, apparently, as the most keen-eyed sportsman. He had his own horse and could tell the baying of his own hounds among scores of others. At 40 he began the study of surveying and bridge-building. Later on he was the official surveyor of Yorkshire. To this day there are many monuments to his skill in the shape of durable and artistic bridges, especially in his native shire.

That wonderful invention, the string alphabet for the blind, was the mental offspring of a man who never saw his queer looking machine. David Macbeth was blind from his birth, yet he was a genius in a number of ways. He was an accomplished musician, a perfect prodigy in mathematics, and an inventor of no mean order of merit. Besides his string alphabet, he invented one of the earliest known revolving-barrel churns, also a clamp used by bookbinders in stitching leaves together, and a self-oiling attachment for wagons and carriages. He could take his watch to pieces and put it together again almost as quick as the man who made it could have done. He played cricket, and was reckoned a most valuable man in some parts of the game, though almost useless in others. He also invented a fire escape, which has since, with a few alterations, made the fortune of a London firm.

The great sculptor, Vidal, has long been one of the marvels of the French capital. He has been blind since his 21st year. We can understand how a blind farmer might cultivate the ground with the plough, spade and hoe; how he would feel around the tender plants and gently loosen the dirt about their roots. We could comprehend how the blind miner tells by his touch, the direction and depth of the holes made by his drill. But the work of Vidal stands out in bold relief, unique, wonderful and incomparable.

BETTER THAN IF HE SAW.

To be a sculptor it is generally supposed that one must combine the "mechanic's eye" with the artist's taste and perspicuity. The latter faculties Vidal has to a remarkable degree. Even more acutely, he believes, than if the former were lost to him forever. By slowly passing his hands over an object he notes its external proportions and imitates them in a manner to strike one dumb with surprise. A dog, horse or the human face and form he models with as much ease as any of the Parisian sculptors who have the faculty of sight.

From 1855 to 1875 he received more medals than any other exhibitor in the Paris art exhibitions. He never complains, is always genial and festive among his friends, who speak of and to him as if he could see. Well may they do so, for he is one of the best art critics in Europe.

Coming to our own country we have Blind Tom, who only a few years ago delighted thousands by his almost superhuman skill at the piano. When we consider his mental defectiveness in other respects, his proficiency as a musical virtuoso can hardly be explained in a natural way. He united a wonderful memory with an abnormally developed perception of sound, insomuch that he could remember the most difficult and lengthy pieces of music on hearing them once played, then play them himself with brilliance and fine effect.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, known everywhere as the "blind preacher," is one of the most remarkable men of the age. He was born in 1823, and when very young lost the sight of one eye. In early manhood the power of the other waned until he became totally blind. But he studied on, being at college, and was ordained a minister at the age of 20. Within the last 35 years he has preached in nearly every State in the Union, and also in many European countries. As a writer, he is known as the author of "Ten Years of a Preacher's Life," "Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags," and "Pioneer Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley."

A GREAT INVENTOR.

Mr. Herreshoff, the blind president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, is another illustrious instance of what talent and application can accomplish, even though unaided by sight. He is one of the greatest inventors of the age, perhaps second only to Edison. Many of the torpedo boats and steam launches now in use by all civilized governments are the products of his invention. He is a worthy rival of the now dead Burgess, the modeler of racing yachts, and is said to be engaged at present upon a possible defender of the America's cup in case an international race should take place next summer. We are told that he works at his models in the quiet of the night, shut up in the darkness of his room.

Henry Fawcett, the English postmaster general who died in 1884, turned out a greater man after the unfortunate accident which deprived him of sight than he ever was before. He lost his eyes at 25 from the effect of a gunshot wound. At that time he was a poor law student. Within less than 10 years he became second only to John Stuart Mill as a widely-known writer on political economy. Eight years after his misfortune he was elected to the British house of commons, and soon was known as one of the leaders of that body. He was a great success as a postmaster general, and introduced many important reforms.

And so the list might be extended, but enough has been written to prove that blindness is not always such an unmitigated evil as the majority of people seem to think. As in many other afflictions of nature and accident, if men or women have the right stuff in them they will not only rise above these physical infirmities, but often make even their misfortunes a stepping-stone to success.

WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

TREMENDOUS WAVES.

One Must Have Reached a Height of 70 Feet.

Marine Journal.

The New York daily papers all recorded the facts that the steamer Majestic, on her eastward trip, caught a sea that demolished her crow's-nest lookout, and that the Teutonic, which caught the same gale coming west, had one sea which combed over the crow's-nest and carried away her forward port lifeboat as it went over the rail. But none of the daily papers took the trouble to mention just how high the crow's-nest on these ships is situated, and consequently how high that sea was.

Inquiry by a *Marine Journal* representative discovered that while in men-of-war and many other ships the custom is to have the crow's-nest in the foretop or a trifle above, the White Star ships have it at an altitude of 25 feet above the main deck on the foremast, reached by a little iron ladder from the forward hurricane deck. In such a ship as the Majestic or Teutonic the height of the main deck at the fore rigging is about forty feet above the level of the sea, which would make the height of the wave that carried away the crows'-nest in this instance about 70 feet. This is a pretty big roller for the North Atlantic, but in other parts of the ocean such waves are often encountered in a storm. Supposing the ship to have been in the trough of the sea at the time this wave swept her, the mean height of the wave might be calculated as not greater than 40 feet, but it was certainly a body of water, nearly 70 feet high from where the ship floated.

AN EGYPTIAN WEDDING.

Great Magnificence at the Nuptials of Mahmud Pasha Riaz.

When Mahmud Pasha Riaz, governor o the Suez canal, married the daughter of the late Russian Pasha Rassim the other day, his father, Riaz Pasha, celebrated the occasion with a magnificence truly oriental. According to the published reports, no such splendid marriage entertainment has been given in Cairo for many years. Two thousand invitations were issued, the name of every person being in the handwriting of Riaz Pasha himself. The average number of guests present at the four banquets which were given was about 1,600, and included beside the ministers and chief official personages, past and present, 250 officials of lower rank, the members of the diplomatic body and a large gathering of friends, acquaintances, neighbors, servants and poor. The dining room consisted of an enormous Turkish tent, nearly 100 yards long by 40 wide. This was lighted by 1,500 Venetian lanterns, 1,500 clusters of candles, 50 magnificent gas lusters and 2,000 lanterns, lamps and electric lights. The dinners consisted of two services, one European, the other Arabian. After the marriage the European guests were entertained at a feast which cost £25,000. Evidently there is still corn in Egypt.

A NEWSPAPER PREMIUM

It Resulted in the Editor Getting a Licking.

Detroit Free Press.

The man had informed a number of his friends that he was going down and give the editor a thumping, and his friends, who knew the editor, tried to dissuade him, because they had seen a few wrecks who had escaped. But it was no use; he was bound to go and they couldn't prevent him. They waited across the street, however, with an ambulance to receive him when the call was finished. In about 15 minutes he came out, without even his necktie mussed and not a scratch visible.

"Hello," they said, in surprise, "he wasn't there, was he?"

"Yes, he was."

"But you didn't see him?"

"Yes, I did, and I slapped his jaws and walked all over him."

"Come off, what are you giving us?"

"Straight goods,"

"Didn't he make any resistance?"

"Not a bit."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Nothing. I had one of his papers in my pocket containing an insurance policy good for $1,000 if I were killed, and for $20 a week if I were injured. I showed it to him, and then I went for him and he didn't raise a finger."

"Now is the time to subscribe!" shouted the crowd, and they all went in behind a green shutter.

JEDGE WAXEM'S PROVERBS.

Detroit Free Press.

WHEN a man's patriotism gits to be over a yard wide and all wool, thar's an offis somers in site.

SOME farmers hain't got no better sense than to think they kin improve their crops by top dressin' with pollliticks.

IT is a good deal harder fer a onest statesman to stay pore than to git rich.

THE Amerikin eagel lays eggs all over the world.

POLLITICKS and law is purty much the same in all lagwidges.

THE old soljer is gittin' too many frends that wants to help him.

PULPITS can't purify elections.

MIGHTY few congressmen has got any backbone to spare.

GOVERNMENT offises is a pore investment

HEN pollitticks is mostly fuss and fethers.

Maintaining the Proprieties.

From Puck.

Miss Flyaway (of Rustleville relating some experiences to her Boston cousin)—Oh, it was too delightful! Just think of it! A 16-mile sleigh ride with Gus in the late afternoon, just as the sun was descending and all that sort of thing, you know—and then the ball—

Her Boston Cousin—But where was your chaperon? You didn't go 16 miles away from home without a chaperon?

Miss Flyaway—Why of course not, goosey. Mommer went down by train and met us at the ballroom door to accompany us in.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Many Familiar Ball Players Now Members of Southern League Teams.

FATE OF TWO GREAT FIELDERS.

Skating Records Broken by Donoghue and Johnson.

LIST OF COMING PRIZE FIGHTS.

In little more than four weeks the majority of not all of the clubs in the National league will be on a war footing, actively preparing for the coming battles. Then the Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and Baltimore teams will be measuring their strength against Southern League teams; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Washington teams will be training at home, and the Boston team will likely be sunning itself in Virginia, but nobody knows where the New York, Brooklyn and Louisville forces will put themselves in shape. There are still many players to be secured, and a great deal of hard work will no doubt have to be gone through by the different managers before all the teams are ready to sally forth. Very little has been done during the past week to break the calm that has come upon base ball this year. Some of the clubs which have not yet signed a player evidently are content to wait until the schedule meeting at New York on March 7 before approaching their old men. There are several trades in prospect which can be better brought about by personal interviews than by letters or telegrams, and all the magnates will come together at the meeting.

The Southern league is by no means as listless and indifferent as its Northern brethern. For months the greatest activity has prevailed throughout the South, so that at the present moment almost all the teams are made up and ready for the word. The Southern league has adopted its schedule, and will begin its season on April 10 and end it on September 26. In spite of the fact that a salary limit of $1,000 per month exists the Southern clubs have secured the pick of the players of the country outside of the National league. There is not a club that has not one or more ex-major League stars or players who have taken front rank in minor leagues. Among the most noted players down there are John Luby and Kid Baldwin with New Orleans, Bill McClellan and John Easton with Chattanooga, Chas. Hamburg, Tom Gittinger and Pete Daniels with Mobile, James Connors (last season with Chicago), Pop Smith and Fred Ely with Atlanta, John Carney, Gil Hatfield and Bob Wheelock with Charleston, Jerry Denny, Charles Dooley and George Stollings with Augusta, Tom Vickery, W. C. Phillips (once with the Alleghenys), Billy Kreig and Paul Hines with Nashville. Jerry Denny and Paul Hines have not yet been signed but Augusta and Nashville are claiming them good and hard. Billy Earle's Birmingham team is still very incomplete and very little is heard of Jim Manning's Savannah team.

There are two players who not so many years ago were considered the kings of outfielders. To-day both are classed among the undesirable men. Curtis Welch was acknowledged the peer of any fielder in the American association, while Dick Johnson was heralded in the League as the perfection of an outfielder. Welch played in St. Louis and Johnson in Boston. League adherents, especially those located in Boston, wrote columns upon columns of arguments in support of their assertion that Dicky could play all around Curt, and friends of the Association were just as liberal and emphatic in upholding the merits of Welch. Now there is no one who wastes more than a small paragragh on either. Since the halcyon days of Johnson and Welch new fielders sprung up whose brilliancy eclipsed that of the old heroes, principally because the old heroes took to the flowing bowl and wrecked themselves. Johnson got his death blow in the Players' league, where the lines were not drawn tight enough to prevent him from getting tight. He began the season of 1890 with the Boston P. L., but was transferred to the New York P. L. June 5. In 1891 he was a member of the Cincinnati team, or "Kelly's Killers," as it was called. When the team was transferred to Milwaukee Eddie Burke was retained in preference to Johnson. Last season Dick played center field for Elmira.

Welch played three seasons for the St. Louis Browns—1885, 1886 and 1887. In 1888 he, together with "Brudder Bill" Gleason, was released to the Athletics. In 1890 the Athletics were behind in salaries and the best players deserted Welch and McMahon went to Baltimore, where both struck the downward grade. Welch was released last July for drinking, and in September McMahon was suspended for disorderly conduct. The Cincinnatis gave Welch a helping hand. He started with them on July 16, but on August 1 was shipped because of his bad habits. It is now said Welch will play with Louisville the coming season for a salary of $2,000.

There is evidently something wrong somewhere, and it is undoubtedly in the figures. We read that Seery has been secured by Cincinnati at $2,500. It has also been reported that Mullane signed for $2,100, Holliday for $1,800 and that Caruthers has been offered $1,500. Isn't it rather queer that unreliable Curt Welch and discarded Emmett Seery should be considered worth more than such players as Mullane, Holliday and Caruthers.

Record-breaking has begun pretty early this year. If the feats performed since the dawn of 1893 are a reliable index this will be a great record-breaking year. The skaters have been chopping Father Time rather ruthlessly and made the wind howl through his whiskers. On January 18 Joe Donoghue, the champion skater of America, broke the amateur one-mile record and the American two-mile record. It was in a race at Red Bank, N. J., in which six men started, all but one getting a start of 65 to 325 yards. Three days later, on January 21, John S. Johnson, who smashed bicycle records during the summer, skated a mile in 2 minutes 45 3-5 seconds, breaking all previous records for the distance.

But on January 26, at Stamford, Conn., Joe Donoghue broke all records from 17 to 100 miles, covering the 100 miles 4 hours 26 minutes and 6 4-5 seconds faster than it had ever been covered before. He made the distance in 7 hours 11 minutes and 38 1-5 seconds. The previous record was 11 hours 37 minutes and 45 seconds. Donoghue skated "for fun" against John Ennis and A. S. Franklin, all three breaking the 100-mile record, Franklin finishing in 7 hours 59 minutes and 21 2-5 seconds, and Ennis in 8 hours 36 minutes and 58 2-5 seconds. The old record had stood for many years, having been made by John Ennis in 1879, the same skater who contested against Donoghue on the record-breaking day.

On February 5, just a week ago, Johnson lowered the amateur five-mile record from 15 minutes 36 2-5 seconds, held by Donoghue, to 15 minutes 20 4-5 seconds.

The result of the Griffin-Murphy feather-weight fight on Monday was not a disappointment to the majority of people. Griffin was the favorite and completely justified the confidence placed in him. The next fight of importance will be the Ryan-Dawson battle for the welter-weight championship of the world on March 1. Then will follow the Goddard-Smith, Daly-Austin and Hall-Fitzsimmons battles. The list of fights, big and little, scheduled so far is as follows:

February 15.—Frank Childs, colored, of Los Angeles and Billy Smith of Australia; California Athletic club; purse $2,000.

February 23.—Al O'Brien, champion lightweight of Philadelphia, and Billy Walsh; Buffalo Athletic club; purse $1,000, side bet $500.

February 23.—Charles A. Davis of Memphis and Edward Pitts of Denver; Hot Springs; purse $500 and gate receipts.

February 28.—Jack Davis of Sioux City and Bob Ferguson, the Chicago stockyard giant; Omaha Athletic club; purse $1,600.

March 1.—George Dawson of Australia and Tom Ryan of Chicago, welter-weight champion of America; Olympic club, New Orleans; purse $5,000.

March 2.—Billy McMillan of Chicago and Jack Hines of England, welter-weights; Olympic club; purse $800. A curtain raiser to the Lewis-Roeber wrestling match for a purse of $2,000.

March 3.—Joe Goddard of Australia and Ed. Smith of Pittsburgh, heavy-weights; Olympic club; purse $10,000 and side bet $2,500.

March 7.—Mike Daly and Austin Gibbons, 133 pounds; Crescent club, New Orleans; purse $3,500.

March 8.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall, catch weights; Crescent club; purse $40,000, loser gets $2,500.

March 10.—Jack Wilkes of St. Louis and Frank Allen, welter-weights; California Athletic club; purse $1,500.

March 13.—Jack Skelly and George Siddons, 125 pounds; Coney Island Athletic club; purse $2,000, limited to 40 rounds.

April 1.—Andy Bowen and Jack Burke of Texas, lightweights; Olympic club; purse $2,000.

April 17—Tom Williams of Australia and Billy Smith of Boston, welter-weights; Coney Island club.

Tommy White of Chicago, who fought a draw with Australian Billy Murphy last December, is matched to fight Harry Jones of San Jose at catch weight before the Palo Alto club for a purse of $700, but the date has not yet been set.

J. H. G.

CANADA'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Lord Aberdeen Was Exceedingly Popular With the Irish People.

A cable dispatch from London briefly announces that "it is stated that the earl of Aberdeen will succeed to the governorship of Canada next June."

LORD ABERDEEN.

Lord Aberdeen is probably the most popular nobleman in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom. No viceroy of Ireland, says the New York *World*, ever so completely won the hearts of the Irish people as he.

Lady Aberdeen's work in behalf of oppressed people has done incalculable good.

LADY ABERDEEN.

Lady Aberdeen was deeply interested in the late political campaign and made several speeches in Scotland to large audiences. "The Earl's Leddy," as she is affectionately known among the people about her home, was always well received.

She founded some time ago an Irish industrial association for the benefit of workers, and in behalf of that enterprise she came to the United States with her husband something more than a year ago. She is in charge of the Irish exhibit at the world's fair, for which she is making elaborate preparations.

The Boy's Idea of It.

Truth.

Teacher—If I divide anything into three equal parts, each of those parts will be called a third; or if I should divide it into four equal parts, each one would be called a fourth. But if I should divide it into two equal parts, what would one of them be called?

Small Boy—A tooth.

Three Thousand Languages.

The number of languages spoken by mankind at present is estimated at 3,000. The Bible has been translated into 200 only, but these 200 are spoken by about two-thirds of the whole population of the globe.

BROTHER GARDNER ON SIGNS.

He Lectures the Members of the Limekiln Club.

HE TAKES NO STOCK IN THEM HIMSELF.

Shows the Fool Niggers Where They Make Mistakes.

WARNINGS WHICH THEY OUGHT TO HEED

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

When the secretary announced there was no further business on the regular program, Brother Gardner arose and inquired if Shindig Watkins was in the hall. Shindig was there and was invited to step up to the front. He went up the aisle carrying a rabbit's foot in one hand and a wishbone in the other, and the president looked him all over and observed:

"Brudder Watkins, it has cum to my knowledge dat yo' am guided a good deal in yo'r daily life by sartin signs. I am also told dat yo' believe in de hoodoo. Likewise dat yo' claim to hev sawn de speerit of yo' grandfadder on seberal occashuns. Am I k'rect?"

Brother Watkins was very much embarrassed and neither affirmed nor denied the charge.

"I hev a few words to say to yo' an de odder members on dis subjick o'

LECTURING SHINDIG WATKINS.

signs," continued the old man, "an I'ze gwine to spoke powerful plain. In dis day and aige nobody but fool niggers believe in sich nonsense, an if we hev got any of dat sort in dis club dey can't git out too fast. I'ze knowed a good many men who was guided by signs, an I nebber knowed any good of 'em. I'ze watched 'em purty clus, an I cum to de conclusion:

"Dat seein de moon ober de left shoulder signifies dat yo' orter be ashamed of yo'self fur loafin around de streets.

"Dat hearin a dog howl at midnight signifies de fact dat de money yo' lost at craps orter been spent fur meat and taters.

"Dat seein a ring around de moon through a broken pane of glass signifies dat de butcher won't trust yo' no mo' till yo' pay up dem seben dollars.

"Dat seein a star shoot to de norf at 6 minutes arter 2 o'clock in de mawnin signifies dat the landlord am gittin ready to bounce yo' outer de house bekase yo'r rent is fo'teen dollars behind.

"Dat puttin yo'r vest on wrong side out when you git up signifies dat if it depended on yo' dar would be nuffin in de house fur breakfas'.

"Dat dreamin of seein a rabbit sittin on yo'r grandmudder's grave at midnight wie his right ear cocked up signifies dat yo' am fool nuff to march in a torchlight perceshun widout gittin $2 in cash in advance.

"Dat seein a crosseyed man when yo' fust step out doahs in de mawnin signifies dat yo' hev tried to borry a dollar of yo'r wife and failed to git it.

"Dar am lots o' odder signs, Brudder Watkins, an de fool nigger who keeps track of 'em hain't got time for nuffin else. What yo' got dar in yo'r right hand? A rabbit's fut, eh? Bin carryin it around to keep de spooks away! Dar it goes outer de alley winder, an ef I eber cotch yo' wid anodder sunthin will happen to make yo'r heart ache! What yo' doin wid dat buckeye?"

"Good fur rheumatism!" whispered Shindig.

"Good fur bosh! Throw it out arter de odder silly nonsense! Now, sah, yo' listen to me! Yo' jest drap all dis fool bizness, an drap it mighty sudden an mighty hard! If yo' hain't dun cured of it befo' de next meetin yo' needn't cum up yere no mo'. An I want all de rest of dis club to took notis to de same effect. When a full grown man, no matter what his color or nashunality, begins to look fur spooks an hearken fur death ticks, de best use dat kin be made of him is to fertilize de sile wid his bones. Go an sot down, Brudder Watkins. Yo' has dun made a fool of yo'self, but if yo' sot about it right an doan' gin up too soon yo' kin git sense nuff in yo' head not to feel of a buzzsaw to see if it am buzzin."

M. QUAD.

A CHINESE MENU.

Sharks' Fins and Sliced Sea Slugs Among the Delicacies.

The following menu will afford a very good idea of what a foreigner privileged to partake of a strictly conservative Chinese gentleman's hospitality might expect to have placed before him:

Shark's fins, with crab sauce.
Pigeon's eggs stewed, with mushrooms.
Sliced sea slugs in chicken broth, with jam.
Wild duck and Shan-Tung cabbage.
Fried fish.
Pork fried in rice flour.
Stewed lily roots.
Chicken mashed with ham.
Stewed bamboo shoots.
Stewed shellfish.
Slices of pheasant, fried.
Mushroom broth.
Remove—Two dishes of fried pudding, one sweet, the other salt. Two dishes of steamed puddings, sweet and salt.
Cup of almond gruel.
Sweetened duck.
Boned chicken fried in oil.
Boiled fish.
Mutton fried in pork fat.

His Preference.

From Judge.

"Won't you sit down in this chair, Willie?" said the kind lady who lives next door to the little fellow who has come to pay her a call.

"If it's all the same to you, ma'am," said the little visitor, a shadow of pain creeping over his innocent young face, "I'd prefer to sit in a chair with a soft cushion. I hid pa's collar-button yesterday morning and he found it out."

A good deal of attention has been attracted lately by discussions going on in different magazines and newspapers as to the wisdom and utility of women's clubs. Women have written their views for and against in the usual roundabout style, which generally characterizes non-professional feminine productions, and have talked about the matter, cracked a few feeble jokes at its expense, made some labored statements regarding it, and have left it just where it stood before.

It is a pity that no interested club women has come forward, with a strong knowledge of what she is talking about to give the carping critics a fair idea of what a woman's club really is, and the good it aims to do. Because one foolish dame left her home and children to take care of themselves while she attended the club is no more plea against the existence of women's clubs than the fact that some of the men who attend clubs come home from them reeling, in a state more fitly imagined than described.

A woman who has home, husband and children, and whose circumstances are such that no one else can take proper care of these most precious possessions during a few hours' absence, has no business at a club. She may complain of being "tied down," but she should have remained single if the cares of married life appeared irksome, and she should not desire the pleasure of outside companionship in addition to that of those so near and dear. It is for the lonely women, the childless, the single or for the women whose home life is not sweetened by these joys, that the club is a boon not to be despised. Companionship, culture, books, she may not afford, the luxury of living in touch with the outside world, these are the things which are given by the club to its members, and they are not only harmless but most beneficial, which is certainly as much as men can say of their own clubs at most times.

GIFTS FOR WOMEN.

Some Little Things Which Please Them When Given.

Wives are very fond of gloves. Perhaps they are more so than one would at first suppose, for the reason that a woman who has a husband and a family to provide for does not as readily spend money for gloves as does the one who has herself alone to buy for.

Wives are delighted to be presented with little things which show love and thoughtfulness. A certain wife, not far from New York, was charmed last Christmas to get a pair of dainty red house slippers of shiniest leather, with scarlet hose to match.

A great pot of plants for the parlor window, a gaily striped hammock with brass hooks and fastenings, a giant sofa pillow, which can be used also as a foot rest; a tall, slender screen artistically decorated, a new drapery for the mantel, a Bagdad curtain to throw over the perhaps faded couch, a pair of fur-lined slippers for cold days, a standard lamp, a decanter and glasses, a three-winged dressing glass for the sleeping-room wall, a subscription to a home magazine, a picture often admired, but never before owned, a little journey South, or money to buy a new winter gown are each and all of them things which a wife is sure to like.

Strange as it may seem in view of the fact that they spend so little upon such things, wives are wonderfully fond of jeweled trifles. A tiny watch to be worn on the waist, quite inexpensive, but very fashionable, pleases a woman. The pansy breast-pin pith a pearl dewdrop upon the innermost leaf makes a neat little gift. A jeweled bug for the bonnet strings is cherished far beyond his bugship's value, while a jeweled hatpin is preserved until a woman gets too old to go out and wear a hat.

DELSARTE DOWNED.

More Athletic Exercise Becoming Popular With the Girls.

"Delsarte is the background, they say, and the girls have taken to more violent athletics. The foot ball craze has led to the whim, no doubt, for the girls do not like to be distanced by the boys in instituting novelties. I was told not to tell," said the woman who was talking, "but when one-half the world discerns something new the other half has a right to know about it; don't you think so?

"I had it right from a girl in the swim, so it must be true. She says that the newest athletic exercise for women and girls is turning somersaults. 'You have no idea,' she said, 'how delightful it is.' You know nearly every girl now has nerves. I just wish I had the money back that I have spent on drugs and nerve tonics—but no more medicine for me. Now when I feel a little nervous or depressed I just go up to my room and turn somersaults on the bed for about 10 minutes. You can't imagine how fine it makes you feel. It exercises all your muscles and makes your blood circulate beautifully. Sometimes I use a pile of pillows or comfortables on the floor, for once I fell off the bed and skinned my elbow."

"It is suggested that a hall be built," observed the woman who was betraying the confidence reposed in her. "Wouldn't it be droll to fancy this sign:

MRS. SMATFELLOW'S SOMERSAULT ESTABLISHMENT FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

"You needn't laugh. Try it yourself when you feel the blues coming on."

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Receipts and Hints For Daily Use in the Kitchen.

GRILLED QUAIL—Split down the back as for broiling. To two tablespoonfuls of olive oil add teaspoonful of white pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, one desertspoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and one shake of cayenne. Rub the birds thoroughly with this mixture. Let the quail remain in this several hours, then broil on a buttered gridiron, turning frequently till crisp and brown. Garnish with water cresses, stoned olives and disks of lemon.

BARBACUED HAM.—This is best done in a chafing dish. Take one slice of cold boiled or baked ham, put it in your chafing dish, season with pepper and a half teaspoonful of French mustard, pour over it one teaspoonful of vinegar, heat quickly on one side, then turn and heat the other. Dust very lightly with powdered sugar, add four tablespoonfuls of sherry, boil up once and serve on a heated dish. If you have no chafing dish, this can be carefully done over the fire.

DRIPPING CAKE.—Put 1¼ pounds of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder into a basin and mix them; rub in a half pound of dripping and add a half pound of moist sugar, a half pound of sultanas and a quarter of a pound of orange and lemon peel cut up; beat up two eggs in a teacupful of milk, add them to the other ingredients and beat all together thoroughly; bake in a buttered tin.

AN ICING WITHOUT EGGS.—An icing for cake that is popular among French and German cooks, and that is economical because it calls for no eggs, is made from a half pound of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of boiling water, the grated yellow rind of an orange and enough orange juice to moisten it. Put the sugar in a bowl, then add the rind, next the water and lastly the juice, and use at once.

INDIAN MEAL CAKES.—Take three cupfuls of Indian meal and one cupful of graham flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls baking powder; sift together and mix into a smooth batter with two cupfuls of milk, or more if batter is too stiff. Make the cakes small and bake at least twice as long as other griddle cakes.

QUICK BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Sift two cupfuls of buckwheat flour with two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of sugar. When ready to bake add cold water enough to make a rather thin batter.

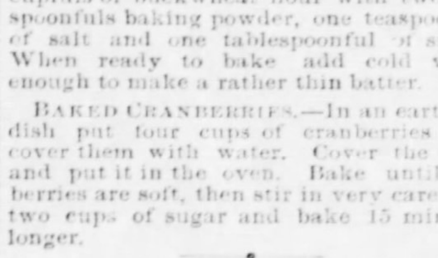
BAKED CRANBERRIES.—In an earthern dish put four cups of cranberries and cover them with water. Cover the dish and put it in the oven. Bake until the berries are soft, then stir in very carefully two cups of sugar and bake 15 minutes longer.

FOR A COMB BAG.

Humorous Design For Embroidering or Painting on the Side.

Many nice little knick-knacks can be made from satin or velvet embellished with lustra or pen painting. Those who have not a quick eye for drawing are advised to iron off the design from a transfer pattern, or to trace it with a few stitches and to tear off the paper. There is then little difficulty in the filling in and shading. Handsome plastrons and dress trimmings can be made in this manner, or the 'prentice hand can be tried upon bags, cushions, slippers or any similar article.

Here is a humorous design to be worked upon a brush-and comb bag. Such a bag



would make an appropriate gift to a persistent punster.

LOW CUT GOWNS.

Only Suitable at Night, and Then Should Be Modestly Worn.

The question of when to wear low-cut gowns can have but one answer: "Never in daylight," writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in the third of her delightful and helpful articles on the "Well-Bred Girl in Society," in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. The rule that obtains for the assumption of men's evening dress—"from dusk to dawn"—is adjustible to both. For every function of society held from midday to a late dinner hour, a girl's dress should be worn high, with long sleeves. If on any gala occasion it be desirable to relax the stringency of this ordinance, it should be only to cut the dress open a little below the throat, and to wear elbow sleeves, a pretty girlish fashion, in which her youthful beauty loses naught. There is nowadays to be had such a variety of soft-hued, crapy, clinging stuffs, than which nothing can better enhance round contours and fine lines of nature, that a young woman need not sigh for the additional attraction of neck and shoulders revealed to an artificial light in the afternoon. A few years ago the experiment was made of hostesses receiving at large afternoon teas in lowcut dresses, but the contrast between them and their guests in every variety of outdoor garb, including tailor-made gowns, soon brought the fashion to an end. At dinners, evening parties and balls it is so universal a modern custom to equip young girls in decollete gowns, that there can only be the question of individual judgment in the matter to combat it. The cut of such dresses is, however, always modest.

HANDSOME DINNER GOWNS.

Two of the handsomest of the season's dinner gowns are here shown, the effects being produced by simple treatment of rich material. The Empire gown on the left is of ivory satin and velvet of contrasting shade, with rosette and lace trimming. On the right is an elegant gown of white silk, the draped crossed bertha and novel looped panels on the hips being brocaded with flowers.

IN THE HOME LIFE.

Every Housekeeper Should Possess a Knowledge of Cooking.

Of course every woman who poses as a housekeeper should understand the art of cooking, for it is no less, before she undertakes a business that requires as much skill on her part as her husband's does in his. Imagine for a minute the success a man would have called upon to act as captain of a vessel when he did not know the very first law of navigation, yet hundreds of girls almost as ignorant essay the management of a house and wonder why it costs so much, why things do not run smoothly and how Mrs. So-and-So manages so beautifully on so much less money.

The secret is easy to fathom. The home must be run on business principles to succeed, therefore the woman at its head should have a thorough knowledge of culinary art and domestic duties, though she may never be called upon to do other than direct; but even that she can never do with confidence unless her orders are backed by a personal and thorough comprehension of what ought to be done.

A GOOD SHAMPOO.

How to Make it Beneficial and Pleasant.

A dermatologist of high standing says that the proper way to shampoo the head is to use some pure soap, such as castile of the best quality, or glycerine soap, made into a "good lather on the head," with plenty of warm water, and rub ed into the scalp with the fingers, or with rather a stiff brush that has long bristles. When the scalp is very sensative borax and water, or the yolk of three eggs beaten in a pint of lime water, are recommended instead of soap and water. After rubbing the head thoroughly in every direction and washing out the hair with plenty of warm water, alternating with cold, and drying the hair and scalp with a bath towel, a small quantity of vaseline or sweet-almond oil should be rubbed into the scalp. The oil thus applied is used to take the place of oil that has been removed by washing, and to prevent the hair from becoming brittle.

A PRETTY SCREEN.

One Which Is Popular in This Age of Scotch Furnishings.

A novelty in screens which is especially designed for those who hail from the land of the kilt and the thistle is called a "Scotch screen." It is a triptych about the size of an ordinary small screen in fine French walnut. The center panel is covered with genuine Scotch plaid, and is furnished with the entire paraphernalia of the highlander, arranged in a picturesque group. There is the silver thistle for his cap, the wide betasselled pouch, the clasp for the sash, revolvers with queer little springs to keep them from slipping from the belt, and the knife, without which, of course, no offensive and defensive outfit of the typical Scot could be considered complete. On the back of this unusual piece of furniture are interlaced leather straps for pictures of the clan.

MISTAKEN IDEAS.

How to Get Rid of Dandruff in Childrens' Hair.

Some mothers, in their cleanly zeal, attack the scalp of the little folks that belong to them with the fine comb as a weapon and dandruff the arch enemy, which they proceed vigorously to exterminate. If they only knew it, they are stimulating the accumulation of the patches that so annoy them and in many instances lay the foundatirn for a severe case of eczema, which is the direct outcome of the vigcrous onslaught. The comb has but three offices, and they are to open up the hair so that the brush may reach all parts of the scalp, to part it and to distangle snarls.

A properly made comb has long, thick, wide, perfectly smooth teeth with well-rounded ends and set wide apart. To remove the dandruff a little oil or grease should be rubbed into the scalp and the head carefully washed with warm water and soap. If this treatment does not prove successful a physician shold be consulted.

A HEARTSEASE SLIPPER.

May Be of Satin or Suede to Match the Dress.

The heartsease slipper should delight the sentimental woman. When she wears a cluster of the dark, velvety-petaled flowers at her corsage, then peeping out from beneath the frill of her silk gown another

heartsease may be seen replacing the buckle of the slipper. The slipper may be of either satin or suede, matching the gown in color, and the heartsease is fashioned of silk or velvet. Even a bronze slipper may be thus decorated with a pansy, in this case of yellow. The effect is artistic, and the dainty French slipper a bewitching novelty.

KAFFEE KLATSCH.

A New Kind of Entertainment Becoming Popular.

What the tea is to the English and American entertainer the kaffee klatsch is to the German. The real klatsch is an affair where women only are expected to take part, though the kaffee klatsch as given in America is but a variation of the regular tea, and both men and women are supposed to attend.

The hours are usually from 4 to 7, and the callers are not expected to don any especial or extra dress for the occasion. The hostess wears a pretty housegown, and altogether it is a most charming and informal affair. The refreshments consist of coffee and little German cakes or hot rolls. The coffee is presided over by some young girl friend of the hostess or the lady of the house herself does the honors, while the cakes are passed without ceremony by the men or any one present who feels inclined to do so.

A klatsch in Germany means a sociable time, minus hats and bonnets and occupied with fancy work or any sewing that can be done amid such pleasant surroundings. Here, however, this feature of the entertainment is missing and conversation or a little music is all that is expected.

A kaffee klatsch could be made decidedly picturesque if the maidens serving coffee were attired in quaint German costumes, and if a further innovation were approved, it might result in a dance done by these self-same girls to the time of their wooden shoes. As with a tea, the kaffee klatsch is a most economical method of discharging one's social obligations, and as a variation of the regular thing may meet with approval.

FRENCH DANCING.

More Vigorous but Not So Graceful as the American.

A woman who has spent much time among the society people of gay Paris says of French drawing-room dancing that it is by no means as graceful as that seen in New York parlors. The French men and women both are quite too light; there is nothing gliding or graceful in their movements in the dance. A waltz with them is a hop, in which airy agility takes the place of the smooth, lissome movement which characterizes the good American waltzer, either man or woman. The quantity of French dancing men is greater than over here, the quality, in her opinion, vastly poorer. This seems odd, for a French dancing master, like a French chef, is usually regarded as the highest authority in his profession. They have the theory, perhaps, but not the practice.

HE WILL LEARN BETTER.

The Boy Was Waiting For the Chips His Father Won.

Detroit Free Press.

A Brush street man has a boy that will learn a good deal more than he knows now if he is given a chance. The other evening when he came in, his mother called to him from the kitchen and told him to go and split some kindling. Not having gone in five minutes, she came into the dining-room.

"Go out there and split that kindling," she commanded. "What are you sitting are here for?"

"I'm waiting for pop," responded the boy doggedly.

"What are you waiting for him for?"

"Waitin' for him to come in. He's out there at the gate talkin' to a man, and I heard him say he had won a whole pile of chips this afternoon."

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

WITCH-RIDIN'.

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

When the moon is sinkin' low,
And the big old poplar quivers,
As you feel the West wind blow,
And the owl he hoots and shivers—
When the graveyard skeers the most,
And the blood seem like t'was freezin',
And the bats are flyin' fast,
And you dasn't go to sneezin'

When the gray mule in the lot
Sends you down the road a skeetin',
You hear that pine limb creak,
And hit stop your haert a beatin'
Then's jest about the time
When witches go a ridin',
They use you for a hoss
No matter where you're hidin'.

They sets right on your breast
Til, first you know, you're chokin';
Your eyes are shet, yet still
You feel the air a smokin';
You see the strangist sights,
You know the eend's a comin',
You can't ev'n bat your lids,
For the hull yearth is a hummin'.

You heart gits in your throat
And stays there like a stopper,
And makes you wheeze and groan
Cause you ain't a breathin' proper;
And there 'pon your breast
That witch is sittin' grinnin'
You know you're gittin' squashed,
And you think on all your sinnin'.

You feel as if your friends
Are goin' with you to fall out,
You hope and pray you're dead,
Or would if you could squall out;
Your eyes git full er fire,
Your bones are jest a stingin',
A rope wropt round your neck
That dev'lish witch is wringin'.

At last you swell and swell,
You feel your brains a flyin',
Your blood grows hot, den—biim!
Out on the floor you're lyin',
How you git thar? Don't know.
'Bout then all hands is hidin';
But that's the way hit eends,
When the witches go a ridin.'

THE LAST STORM OF WINTER.

May Be Expected About the Middle of Next Week.

VENUS IS NOW IN ITS EDENIC AGE.

Facts Which Prove the Planet Has a Moon-Comet.

HARDLY FIT YET FOR MAN'S HABITATION

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 11.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from the 11th to the 15th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 17th, the great central valleys from 18th to 20th and the Eastern States about the 21st.

This storm will be most severe west of the Mississippi about the 18th and 19th, and very cold weather for the time of year will precede it, crossing the continent from 14th to 17th.

A cold wave will follow this storm, crossing the Western mountains about the 19th, the great central valleys about the 21st and the Eastern States about the 23d. This will be the last of the winter storms in Northern States and the weather will become warmer very rapidly, forcing the crop season from that condition usually called late to the other extreme called early spring.

As a rule I publish my weather letters in only one paper in each congressional district, and as these letters are copyrighted other papers cannot copy them without being liable to damages, therefore as a matter of business, papers that cannot obtain my letters, ridicule them in order to keep their subscribers from going to the papers that publish them. My weather letters are too well established, however, for this selfishness to injure them.

Venus's Eden Time.

The beautiful, silvery bright planet Venus is now in her Edenic age, because she is covered by dense cloud belts very similar to those that envelop Jupiter. The body of Venus is never seen and astronomers widely differ as to the period of its revolution. Some say that it keeps the same side always to the sun, thus making a revolution once in 256 days. Others say, and this is taught in all the schools, that Venus revolves on its axis in a little less than 24 hours.

Astronomers have observed a dark spot on Venus, similar to that which I have described as revolving around Jupiter, and they have concluded that this spot is one of Venus's mountains. Just as well say that Pike's Peak reaches out through the earth's atmosphere.

That spot on Venus is a moon-comet revolving around and very near the solid body of the planet. That moon-comet is the cause of the deep cloud belts that hide the body of Venus from view. That moon-comet attendant of Venus has often been observed, and the reason that it is not now seen is that its electric forces have vaporized the waters and other volatile elements of Venus so rapidly that they have expanded to that moon-comet of Venus and enveloped it.

It is a law in astronomical electricity that satellites, by the slow accumulation of static electricity, called the electrosphere, are very slowly floated farther and farther away from their primaries, as is the case with our moon. But while 100 years would make no perceptible change in a moon's orbit, it would, if the moon was very near its primary, make a great change in its cloud belts by evaporation, therefore the theory I have advanced above is supported by scientific facts and logical arguments. Here is what Proctor says about Venus possessing a moon:

"Here we may pause to consider one of the most perplexing enigmas that have ever been presented to astronomers. Are we indeed certain that Venus has no moon? The question seems a strange one when it is remembered that year after year Venus has been examined by the most eminent modern observers, armed with telescopes of most exquisite defining power without any trace of a companion orb being noticed. And yet if I had begun this paragraph by stating the evidence in favor of the existence of a satellite, I believe that nearly every reader would have come to the conclusion that most certainly the Planet of Love has an attendant orb.

"They are not amateur observers only who have seen a moon attending on Venus, but such astronomers as Cassini and Short, the latter with two different telescopes and four different eye-pieces. Four times between May 3 and 11, 1761, Montague saw a body near Venus which presented a half moon phase similar to that of the planet and precisely as a satellite would have done.

"In March, 1764, Rodkier saw the enigmatical companion. Horrebow saw it a few days later and Montbaron saw it in varying positions on March 15, 28 and 29. Lastly Scheuton, who witnessed the transit of Venus in 1761, declares that he saw a satellite accompany Venus across the face of the sun."

The above statements by eminent astronomers are strong evidences that Venus has a moon-comet which, in the course of long ages, will recede far enough from the planet to permit its cloud belts to precipitate, and then will come the end of that planet's Edenic age by a great flood, the appearance of the great lights, the return of day and night, seasons, seed time and harvest, and then for the first time since its moon-comet came to the planet will the rainbow of promise appear in its heavens just as did our rainbow after our moon-comet had receded from the earth a sufficient distance to permit the cloud belt to precipitate, causing a flood and the clearing of the skies permitting the great lights to be seen.

All this accords with present known facts, while the absurd idea that planets came from cooled rings that once surrounded the sun, and moons from cooled crusts that once surrounded the planets are theories not in accord with anything now known to exist in the heavens.

Prof. Proctor says that creation has always been in progress as we now see it, the larger bodies growing by the accession of smaller ones.

W. T. FOSTER.

Leeches in Sumatra.

New York Advertiser.

The only things more annoying than mosquitoes and sand flies in Sumatra are leeches. Step three yards into the jungle at the side of the road, and in an instant there will be some of them up your trousers' leg, little fellows an inch long and one-tenth of an inch in diameter, which just fill themselves with blood and drop down.

AMERICAN QUEENS.

Continued from Ninth Page.

brief term at the White House, was aided in all social functions more by his bright young daughter than by his wife. Mrs. Taylor was not strong in health, and of the most domestic tastes. To her public life was a trial, and she gladly left to Miss Betty, her bright, witty, cheerful daughter, the cares and duties of the official entertainments.

Abigail Powers Fillmore, who became the first lady of the land when her husband succeeded to the presidency after the death of General Taylor, was, like her predecessor, a woman of domestic tastes, and yet she carefully performed all the duties of her exalted rank. She was a large woman, with a pleasing and sensible face and an unfailing cheerfulness of disposition.

Jane Appleton Pierce was the daughter of the Rev. Isaac Appleton, D.D., president of Bowdoin college. She was from childhood an invalid afflicted with a nervous and melancholy temperament, and her entrance to the White House was preceded by an awful calamity. As she and her husband and their only son, a bright boy of 13, were

MRS. WASHINGTON.

on their way to Washington just before the inauguration, they were involved in a railroad accident in which the poor young lad was killed, and it was under the shadow of this grief that the unhappy mother was called to take her place at the head of Washington society. She struggled bravely to do her duty, but beyond the faithful performance of her official tasks she took no part in society.

All honor to beauty! Once again there was a queen of gentleness and grace and charm in the White House, and for the first time since the days of Dolly Madison there were gayety and constant sounds of social entertainments in the American palace that were led by the lovely Harriet Lane.

James Buchanan was a bachelor, and his graceful young niece did the honors during his administration. I remember her personally and how handsome she was at a great reception at Mrs. Rush's in Philadelphia just before her uncle became president. She was a blonde with fair hair, blue eyes and an exquisite complexion, her figure was full and almost perfect in proportion, and there were intelligence and refinement in her face as well as beauty.

Of course Miss Lane had many offers of marriage, but she had the good sense to enjoy her maiden queenship and did not wed until she had retired with her uncle to Wheatland, when she gave her hand to Henry Elliott Johnston.

Mary Todd Lincoln succeeded the lovely belle in the care of the White House, and no greater contrast could be fancied than that between these two women; Miss Lane, young, beautiful and high-bred; Mrs. Lincoln, middle-aged, plain and thoroughly western. One would wish to write charitably of a woman who was so bowed with sorrow and who has gone to her rest, but the look of patient suffering on the noble face of Abraham Lincoln, it was more than whispered, was due to other causes besides those of the weight of public anxiety.

Eliza McCardle Johnson was a confirmed invalid when Andrew Johnson became president after the death of Abraham Lincoln. She never appeared in society, and the honors of the White House were done by her daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, excellent women, who faithfully performed their public duties, but were glad to return to private life when their father's term of office expired.

Julia Dent Grant was a pleasing and gracious hostess, although her deficient eyesight rendered her social duties trying, in that it was difficult for her to recognize even intimate friends, and a brilliant light soon wearied her. She was surrounded by young people—her daughter Nellie, afterward Mrs. Sartoris, and her sons, who after a time brought brilliant young brides to add to the gayeties of the White House. During the eight years of Mrs. Grant's control the executive mansion was the scene of many festivities, though never so charmingly gay as under Miss Lane's care.

Lucy Webb Hayes impressed her personality, her views and her individuality more deeply upon the people of this country than did any of her predecessors. A woman of fine presence, with a handsome, intelligent face, wonderful charm of manner and exquisite tact, she made the executive mansion during her residence in it a hospitable home to her friends and a place of kindly welcome to the nation.

Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, always a woman of most domestic tastes, entered the White House only to find a place of suffering, of anxiety, and at last of death, and after the tragic end came and the husband of her youth was buried in his prime, she returned to the retirement of her home at Mentor, where she has since resided.

Chester A. Arthur was a widower when he took up his residence in the black draped executive mansion. For some months mourning for the late president was observed, and then Mr. Arthur invited his sister, Mary Arthur McElroy, to assist him in doing the honors of his official home. She was a pretty, attractive society woman and held the place gracefully, introducing the custom of afternoon teas and often succeeding in making even the stately social functions cosy and home-like.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland did the honors for her brother during the first months of his occupancy of the White House, and then the place of the mature and scholarly woman was taken by the dainty and graceful bride, Frances Folsom Cleveland, who with motherhood added to her crown of joys, is so soon to be once more the first lady in the land.

Carrie Scott Harrison, the gracious lady who has so recently passed away, made a kindly and attractive hostess, although always loving domesticity better than public life.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY.

BY RICHARD ASKE KING.

She was for some time as certain—and as wrong—about her feeling for him as she was assured and right in her assurance of his love for her.

As for herself she considered herself merely his friend, confidante and adviser general upon all subjects, but especially upon the subject of his neglect of his profession—the law.

Had he not been so desperately in love with her, he must have laughed at this grandmothering of him, as he laughed at most things; for though the kindest-hearted man, perhaps, in London, he affected a light, bright breezy cynicism.

Socially he was equipped to prefection—a brilliant talker, a graceful and indefatigable dancer and an admirable player of all games, even of whist—in so young a man so singular a distinction. It was his one recommendation to her father, the eminent barrister, Weldon Wraxall, Q. C., who shook his head over Bertie Rayburn's frivolities.

"He'll end up like old Singleton," he said sometimes of Bertie to Trix's intense exasperation; for old Singleton was a despicable club loafer.

But this exasperation of Trix's was not with her father alone. She was also annoyed with Bertie, and yet more with herself, because of the depth of this annoyance. Why should she be so interested in him? Was she—? Was she—?

Well, she was—as she discovered for herself at Lady Weevil's ball. In an interval between the dances she had allowed him to lead her into the conservatory off the ballroom in order that she might give him an unusually severe lecture.

"Are you going down to Ribchester?" she asked, with abrupt irrelevance.

"Ribchester? Has an expedition been organized to explore the darkest Ribchester?"

"To the assizes," she explained, without a smile, but with the most petulant impatience.

"I? No. It would be no use my going; I've got nothing to do."

"But how can you expect to get anything if you never go circuit?"

"I shall go down to-morrow night," he said, meekly.

"It does not seem such a pity with your ability and your industry—when you choose to be industrious—"

Here he shook his head.

"Oh, but I know. Mrs. Meltham told me how you sat up night after night doing her husband's presswork when he was ill of typhoid. Well, you see, when you've a motive to drudge you can drudge."

"I cannot tell you how kind I think it of you to pitch into me like this."

"It's not much use."

"Yes, it is; indeed, it is. I shall go down to Ribchester to-morrow night, and shall go circuit always in future, and I shall drudge like a dray horse, if drudging can do it. I shall; I give you my word of honor."

This new expression of earnestness gave a new beauty to his fine face, and it was in her looking up into it now that Trix made her discovery. She blushed, lowered her eyes under his insupportable gaze, and said only and humbly: "I have been very impertinent."

"Impertinent! You do not know how much your interest means to me. I'm always thinking of what you think of me, and wishing to be what you wish me; and I believe I could be and do it all, if—if I had any hope, Trix," he said, taking her hand, and looking his "hope" into eyes which answered to it.

"There's father," she faintly urged, but they soon forgot everything and everyone, and time and place and circumstances, and all but each other and their love. The last thing she said to him at parting was:

"Don't go down to Ribchester. I shall write to-morrow after I have told father to let you know what he says, and if I can see you."

Next morning at breakfast Trix ingeniously brought the conversation round to Bertie. "Everyone says he's so clever," she replied to a disparaging remark upon him made by her father.

"Everyone! Did you ever hear a solicitor say it?"

"But, my dear father, how can solicitors know whether he's cleve r or not till they try—till they give him a brief?"

"Let him marry a solicitor's daughter," pronounced her father sententiously.

"But he can't."

"He can't?" Why can't he? I'm sure—"

"Because he's engaged to me," she replied with sublime audacity, rising at the same moment to get behind her father's chair, and hide and cool her burning blushes against his parchment cheek. He had dropped his knife and fork, and lain back speechless in his chair before she got behind it.

"There, you dear old father, don't be cross. I couldn't help telling you, you know. I can keep nothing from you," as though the confession was the offense.

"Engaged!" he burst out at last. "Engaged to a fellow without a penny or the prospect of making a penny. A mere man about town. An idle—"

"There, father, that will do," she said, putting her hand before his mouth. "I don't want you to feel miserable afterward for saying hasty and nasty things."

This delicate and exclusive consideration for him was too much, even from his adored Trix. "Upon my word," he cried, as he managed to unmuzzle himself from her hand with a jerk of his head, "you are considerate. It's a pity you didn't consider my feelings before you accepted a man you knew I disapproved of."

"But you don't disapprove of him at all, father. You said the other night he was the best young-man partner at whist you ever played with. Now!" she cried, triumphantly.

"What the— There! I won't say it, but you'd make a saint swear. Because I approved of him as a partner at whist, therefore I must approve of him as your partner for life!"

"I didn't disapprove of him as your partner at whist," Trix said, so drolly that it was not possible for her idolizing father to help laughing.

"But I don't and won't give my consent," checking his laugh, and, so to say, retracting it by speaking very doggedly.

"Oh, yes, you will, when the solicitors offer him briefs even without their daughters," she said, coaxingly, while she swayed her father backward and forward in his chair.

"There it is! That's it! If he only took his profession seriously, or could get anyone in the profession to take him seriously! You might wait, Trix, to meet someone with some promise or prospect of something."

"That's just what I mean to do, father. I told Bertie last night I would marry no man who hadn't distinguished himself."

"Oh, well; that settles it," her father answered dryly.

Trix had the tact to press the point no farther for the present. Her father, like all leading barristers, undertook more than he could attempt, and attempted more than he could competently perform, and at present he was simply overwhelmed with work.

After a heavy day at the courts he returned to a harassed and hurried dinner.

"My dear, I never was so worried in my life!" he exclaimed to Trix, after he had kissed her, which he did always when he had been absent even for a few hours from her. "There's McAlister's gone and got the influenza!"

"He's with me in two or three Ribchester cases; and there's one on tomorrow that I've been depending upon him to master and manage almost altogether," pointing to a brief beside his plate. "I must tackle it after dinner with the help of a strong cup of coffee."

"But you're at Euston at 9.30."

"Oh, an hour or so will give me its substance, and I can beat it into shape in the train."

Having despatched his dinner, he was proceeding to open the brief when Mr. Frederick Flint, senior partner in the famous firm of solicitors, Flint, Affleck & Co., was announced. He had come upon urgent business, which was found to necessitate an immediate consultation with Attorney General Weevil.

After their departure Trix sat down to write her promised letter, which she had deferred until now in the hope of having something more—and perhaps more favcrable—to record. As, however, her father had been too much hurried and worried to be spoken to upon the subject at dinner, she could report only the morning's interview.

Having at last finished her letter she went into the study to look in her father's desk for a stamp, and here lying upon the desk she found a brief! Upon going to see Mr. Flint, her father must have taken it with him into the study, laid it on the desk, and there forgotten it in his absorption with a more important case.

What now was to be done? Half an hour since the train had started from Euston and there was probably no other to-night for Ribchester. Upon looking into an A. B. C. guide, however, she found that a train left King's Cross for that town at 4:30 A. M., and was due in Ribchester at 9:45. and by this she could send the brief.

But if the case was to come on tomorrow, her father would not have time to read, not to say master the brief. Why not send Bertie, both as messenger and as a "junior?" He'd have five hours to study the brief before starting, and could, as her father said, beat the case into shape in the train.

What a chance for him—and for her! She rang the bell, sent for her maid and bid her get ready at once to accompany her in a cab to Seldon street. Within three-quarters of an hour they were there, and—strange to say—found Bertie there. When he had hurried down to her to the cab, she said breathlessly:

"I was afraid you'd be at some party."

"I'm due at 3, but I waited in, expecting a letter," he said significantly. She smiled and blushed, and rewarded him with the sweetest of glances.

"Here is something better," she said, handing him the brief and proceeding to explain all the circumstances of the case. "It's a great chance," she wound up with.

After drawing a long breath, he answered, "Almost too great—so much may depend upon it," and then he asked wistfully, "Is there no letter?"

"Nothing but that to-night," she said decisively. "Remember, 4.30 King's Cross. Telegraph from Ribchester. Good-bye!" and she drove resolutely away.

Every undistracted minute now was momentous to him and to her. Nevertheless many of these precious minutes had slipped by before Bertie could force thoughts of her from his mind, and concentrate his entire attention upon the brief.

This, however, he succeeded at last in doing, and he read and reread it, until he had thoroughly mastered its bearings. Having then marshalled its strong points in logical sequence and with comulative force, he paced the room to and fro, addressing, not an imaginary court, judge and jury, but only and always Weldon Wraxall, to whom he paid the compliment also of an imitation of his method and style.

On his arrival in Ribchester he had a bath and hasty breakfast before hurrying to the courts, where he soon found the eminent Q. C.

"Halloa, Rayburn! Got many cases on?" he asked, rather maliciously.

"One, sir, I hope, with your consent?"

"With my consent?"

"Miss Wraxall was so good as to send me the brief you forgot—'Binns vs Haberton'—which I've got up, fearing you would not now have time to look at it."

"The brief I forgot? 'Binns vs Haberton?' I have no such case on my list,"

"No," exclaimed Bertie, in pitiable dejection.

"No—phew! Of course! It's that case McAlister had to throw up which Flint brought me last night, but I forgot the brief in my study."

"I do wish, sir, you'd get him to entrust it to me. Give me this chance," Bertie urged, with pathetic eagerness.

The Q. C. looked at him meditatively for a moment, and said then, as he put an encouraging hand on his shoulder, "Come along, then."

They soon found Flint, whom the Q. C. drew aside. Having explained the circumstances he said what he could for Bertie. "For a young man, he's the best partner at whist I ever played with."

"What the—" began Mr. Flint, precisely as her father had begun to answer the same recommendation when urged by Trix.

Mr. Flint also checked himself before uttering the "big swear" on his lips, and gave a rather grudging assent to the employment of Bertie, who however, surprised him, and still more Mr. Wraxall, by his really admirable conduct of the case.

"You'll do!" the Q. C. cried to him, enthusiastically, and Bertie knew that Trix was won.—*Boston Globe.*

THE WIFE-MADE MEN

There Have Been Some Notable Ones in the History of the Country.

WASHINGTON WAS AMONG THEM.

His Wife's Money Was the Foundation of Jay Gould's Fortune.

LAWS ABOUT WOMEN'S EARNINGS.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Horace Greeley's most famous lecture was entitled, "Self-Made Men." So valuable was this essay and so fond of it was the author that for 40 years it was his favorite discourse and he delivered it in nearly every town of any size in the United States. Mr. Greeley claimed to be a self-made man himself and set forth with much sympathy the achievements of other self-made men. He described their industry, their frugality, their enterprise. It was always the man's unaided talent that brought him success.

Mr. Greeley has not been alone in his fondness for glorifying self-made men. It is ever a popular theme with our orators to vaunt the opportunities open to men in this republic and to describe the honors that can be won by faithful effort. In speaking of their careers prominent men are prone to dwell on their humble origin and their early

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

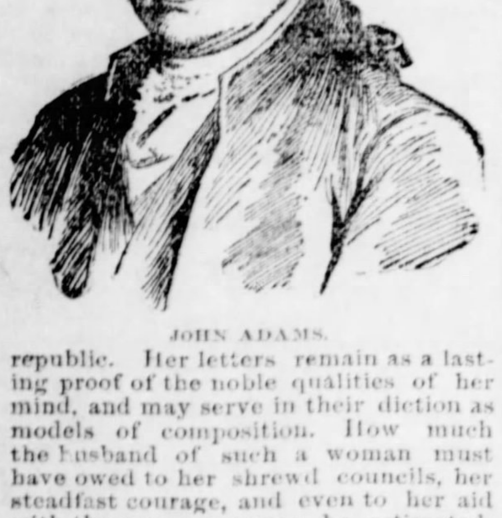
struggles, proudly boasting that they are self-made men. A late vice president of the United States did this so often that it passed into a by-word that he began all his public discourses with the words, "Born in poverty and reared in obscurity."

Thus men after the fashion of men have sung the praises of themselves and other men, rarely remembering to look closer at the careers of our successful merchants, statesmen and preachers, to see if each man had won all his victories unassisted, or to ask how largely they were due to the aid, the comfort and the intelligence of the wife who stood beside him, giving him of her fortune, endowing him with her fund of knowledge, and cheering him with that tranquil happiness and domestic peace that is so essential to the possibility of public achievement.

Many a man who has been lauded as "self-made" should have been pointed to as a wife-made man.

We have only to look at the career of almost any of our best known citizens to find illustrations of the truth of this assertion. Take for instance the story of the nation's foremost man, its great founder, General Washington. His marriage with the widow Martha Dandrige Custis was the turning point in his life. She brought him a handsome property, and from that time forward the soldier whose own means were slender was free from any pecuniary anxiety. What an inestimable advantage this was in the troubled times that followed. Other men, officers and patriots, were constantly hampered by the want of money, but his wife's fortune made Washington at ease on this subject and left him at liberty to devote all his time and his energies to the service of his country. While other men who loved freedom as dearly as he did must think of the farm, the forge or the loom, and give some of their energies for the support of their families, Washington could be away from home as long as he pleased with no worry in regard to his property or his household, secure that all would go well in his absence.

Then there was John Adams who owed much, one might almost say everything, to his wife. Abigail Smith was a woman of extraordinary wit and intelligence. Her bravery and patriotism were greater than her husband's, and when his courage failed at the storms of opposition raised by those who disapproved of the struggle for independence, his wife's exhortations and advice held him true to the cause of the



JOHN ADAMS.

republic. Her letters remain as a lasting proof of the noble qualities of her mind, and may serve in their diction as models of composition. How much the husband of such a woman must have owed to her shrewd councils, her steadfast courage, and even to her aid with the pen, can never be estimated, but in view of all facts it is scarcely too much to claim John Adams as a wife-made man.

It might have been a little girl in this family who said to her mother one day:

"Mamma, when I grow up shall I have to marry a man like papa or else be an old maid like Aunt Dorcas?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Well, then," said the child after a moment's reflection, "I think girls have a very hard time in this world."

Then there was the lively and brilliant Dolly Madison, whose warm heart endeared her to the hosts of friends that supported her husband for her sake; whose ready wit stimulated the able but somewhat ponderous intellect of her consort, and whose great personal popularity was a constant factor in the successful career of the third president of the United States.

To take a long step from this remote period to the present day, we can find numerous illustrations in the recent or present times of the wifely aid and com-

WHITELAW REID.

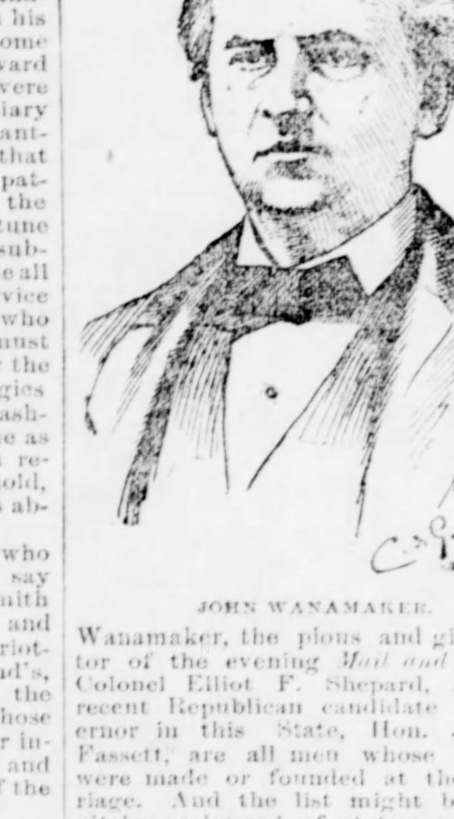
fort given to the men whose names have been prominent during the last quarter of a century. Among those who owed much to a wife was General John A. Logan, who was ever loyally willing to acknowledge the inestimable benefit which he derived from her councils, her devotion and the winning charm of her manner, which added a woman's magnetism to his own personal popularity.

The great financier who has just ended his remarkable career, Mr. Jay Gould, was indebted for the foundation of his fortune to his wife. He had been full of schemes and plans which were unsuccessful—a peddler, an inventor—but he never had any real opportunity to achieve success until he married the admirable lady who brought him a dowry of $80,000. No one could think of denying his great business ability, his wonderful instinct for money making, but without capital he had small opportunity for exercising his talents. This $80,000 was like the fulcrum for the lever for which Archimides wished. With this solid basis on which to stand Mr. Gould moved the financial world to its foundation.

The last Republican candidate for the vice presidency would have been a successful journalist, no doubt, by his own talents, but has been greatly aided by the enormous fortune with which his wife endowed him. The control of the *Tribune*, the lavish magnificence of his home in Paris as American minister, even the unsuccessful vice presidential campaign, were all possible only by reason of Mrs. Reid's wealth.

The remarkable leader of New York society, the originator and creator of the "Four hundred," could never have flourished as the arbiter of fashion had it not been for his wife's patrimony. She brought him no great fortune, but enough to relieve him from the necessity of so vulgar a thing as earning his own living. But for the certain income thus assured the world might have been called upon to behold the shocking spectacle of "the McAllister" going out daily to a lawyer's office or a counting room, instead of devoting his elegant leisure to the planning of social functions and the well ordered little feasts which first made him conspicuous.

Our present famous postmaster-general and great dry goods man, Mr. John



JOHN WANAMAKER.

Wanamaker, the pious and gifted editor of the evening *Mail and Express*, Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, and the recent Republican candidate for governor in this State, Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, are all men whose fortunes were made or founded at their marriage. And the list might be indefinitely prolonged of statesmen, financiers and contractors who owe their success in life to their matrimonial ventures, and are in fact wife-made men.

Perhaps the most frank acknowledgement of obligation to a spouse was in the case of a marriage which took place in this city in 1889. In this instance, instead of following the usual custom, it was the husband who changed his name for his wife's, so that the couple might perhaps properly be spoken of as woman and husband. The contracting parties were both physicians of standing in the community, the bride having the respectable and well known name of Baker, while the groom had an unpronouncable Polish cognomen. A few days before the ceremony he legally exchanged his name for hers, and they have since been known as the Doctors Baker.

In the humbler walks of life there are numerous instances of wife-made men. There was the worthy citizen who, being in court as a witness, when asked what his occupation was, replied frankly:

"May it please your honor, my wife's a milliner."

Among a good many respectable middle class people the idea seems to be well established that a husband has right to expect to be in some sort a wife-made man. About a year ago a case that occurred in this city was reported in the papers, as follows:

"An excited German, who gave his name as Joseph Moyler and said he lived at 74 Morris street, startled Clerk Norton yesterday in the First district police court in Jersey City by rushing into the courtroom and declaring that his wife had abandoned him and he wanted her brought back to support him. When Moyler became more calm he stated that his wife disappeared on last Saturday, and became indignant when Clerk Norton refused to entertain his complaint. He thought it strange that there was no law to compel a woman to come back and support her husband and three children. He was finally persuaded that the proper thing to do was to consult a lawyer."

Another case, given in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, a few years ago, described a complete reversal of the ordinary course of precedure. In this instance a man named Jacob Small brought suit in the superior court against his wife Mary Small, alleging that "he married the defendant in July, 1872, and that they lived together until January last, when, disregarding her marriage vow, she wilfully and without cause drove him from home, and refused him shelter and sustenance and maltreated and abused him, and ever since January 26, 1886, has refused and still refuses to allow the plaintiff to go home, and refuses to furnish him the common necessaries of life. The plaintiff asks an inquiry into the condition of his wife's estate, and that a suitable sum shall be set apart therefrom for his maintenance."

It is well that such instances as these should be made public, so that young ladies may know what is before them, and that no rash girl shall contemplate matrimony until she is quite sure that she can support her husband.

In some States more is expected of the wife than others. In the quiet commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for instance, a married woman can own no property whatever, and a few years ago the Philadelphia *North American* reported a case as follows:

"Bernard Farren, a man with a fierce-looking mustache, yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Allison to a charge

J. SLOAT FASSETT.

of malicious mischief, the complainant being his wife, Mary Farren, a resident of Alaska street. It appeared that one evening recently Bernard came home drunk, assaulted his wife and broke up the furniture, half of which, the wife claimed, belonged to her. 'It may be hard,' said the judge, "where a woman has a drunken, worthless husband, that he cannot be convicted of an offense like this. The law says that the earnings of the wife belong to the husband, and he therefore cannot be convicted of maliciously breaking that which is his.'"

In New York women have congratulated themselves that, since the passage of the married women's property rights act, they had a claim on their own earnings. But it seems not when the employer is also the husband. Last March the court of appeals in this State rendered a decision which, like those already cited, indicates that the wife is expected to contribute to her husband's support. It was the case of Hedwig Blaechinska against the Howard mission. It seems that Mrs. Blaechinska was injured by falling over a coal-hole carelessly left open in front of the premises occupied by the mission. She sued the corporation, and on the trial obtained a verdict and $500 damages, which, on appeal, was affirmed by the general term of the supreme court in this city.

The representatives of the mission took the case to the court of appeals on the ground that in awarding damages an estimate had been made of the money earned by the plaintiff by sewing for her husband, who was a tailor. He had paid her regular wages for her services, but the appellant's lawyers claimed that as a married woman she could not consider this as separate earnings. The general term held the view that this money was the property of the plaintiff, and that "the loss of the salary could be given in evidence as an element of damage, the same as if she had been working for a stranger." The opinion of the court of appeals was adverse to this view of the case. Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse wrote the decision, which was concurred in by all the other judges. He held that "while the enabling act of 1860 and other legislation gave a wife a separate estate and entitled her to the control of any money earned outside of the home, yet that a husband still has a right to the services of his wife, not

JAY GOULD.

only in household work, but in any other manner which he may direct, and that, therefore, in as much as a man cannot make a valid contract to pay his wife for extraordinary services rendered in his household, or for working on his farm, how can he make a valid contract to pay her for helping him to make clothes in his business as a custom tailor? Such services as she renders him, whether within or without the strict line of her duty, belong to him, and if he pays her for them it is a gift."

It has been rather the fashion to claim that men have done the work of the world and supported the women, but in view of all these instances and this legal testimony it would seem that the intellect and the labor of women count for much in men's achievements, and that in all walks of life from the highest to the lowest there are to be found plenty of wife-made men.

"Albert the good" and "Frederic the noble" were wife-made men. So was the famous French minister Roland. His wife wrote his speeches, and prepared his public documents; she was his inspiration, his adviser, his guiding star of his destiny. All history is full of the stories of the distinguished services of heroes who were wife-made men.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

TRAPPING A TIGER.

The Malay Natives Dig Pits and Cover Them Lightly.

February Century.

In trapping tigers for export the Malays dig a hole about 10 feet deep, making the bottom twice as large in area as the top, to prevent the animal from jumping out after being once in. The whole completed, small brushwood is lightly laid over its surface, and close by in the direction of the mouth of the pit a bullock is chained to a tree. On seeing the bullock the tiger springs for his expected prey, and alights in the pit. A bamboo cage is placed over the pit, which is then filled with earth, the tiger gradually coming to the surface. Once in the cage, the Malays lace and interlace bamboo and ratan under the tiger. Spring guns are sometimes used, but not often, as they are dangerous to dogs and human beings.

I once went on a tiger-hunt, but it ended in a buffalo-hunt. We organized a party of five European and 10 natives. We started on foot, because it is impossible to ride through the jungle on horseback. On finding a tiger's footprints, we followed them to a ravine, where the tiger had been drinking. Here we took our tiffin, and, while eating, heard groans which we thought were from the tiger. Following the sound, we saw an enormous man-eating tiger dashing away through the brush. Shots were fired without effect. On going further, we discovered that he had found a buffalo, and had been making short work of him. These buffaloes are not like those found in America, but smaller, and more like an ox. Later this same tiger was caught in a trap. We knew it was the same, for not more than one is found near a village at a time. On an average four or five people were killed by tigers on this road in the course of a year. They generally seize their prey after dusk, and for this reason it is never safe to travel on these roads after 6 o'clock at night. It is said that a tiger often selects his man during the day, and perhaps follows him for miles, until overtaken by dusk, when he springs on him. Two gentlemen were once walking over a pineapple plantation, when they discovered that they were followed by a tiger. They were three miles from home, and, having nothing but shot-guns for weapons, could not fire at the animal. He kept at the same distance behind them all the way, and they reached home before he attempted to attack. The natives are in constant terror of these animals, and it is almost impossible to send them out after dark. I have paid $20 to a native for taking a message to the maharajah after 6 o'clock at night.

A MUTUAL BOYCOTT.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Schoharie at Outs.

Some Schoharie (N. Y.) girls have had an embarrassing experience in an attempt to inflict a boycott on some Schoharie young men. The girls held a meeting and decided to severely cut all young men who drink spirits, beer, or cider or who use tobacco in any form. They were going to start the boycott mildly and by degrees, and were also going to keep their determination a secret. But, of course, the latter part of the scheme failed, and the young men then got together and adopted a novel plan of counterfoil. They would be just as polite as ever to the young ladies in the boycott ring, except that they would not look at them, that is, meet their gaze.

The girls were astounded at the way the two schemes worked in conjunction. One of the fair boycotters would meet a man she had sworn to cut. He would greet her cheerfully, effusively, but the while looking straight over or through her head. In church he would be all attention, pick up her umbrella, her books, hold open the doors, but all with a stony stare into vacancy. The young men meet her in the street, and they bow most politely with the customary greetings, but still the blank stare. The status of the boycott is undeterminable just at present.

BEGGARS IN PARIS.

On Fete Days They Are Let Loose on the Public.

On certain high festivals and fetes, of which New Year's day is one, the beggars of Paris are, so to say, let loose on the capital. They are allowed to worry pedestrians in the streets to their heart's content without any fear of being interfered with by the police, and, thanks to the fine weather this New Year's, they are said to have made an unusually good harvest.

The extraordinary number seen in the streets that day has induced M. Georges Berry, who is an authority on the subject, to state that he calculates Paris contains 10,000 individuals who get their living by nothing but begging.

The statistics furnished by the municipal council coincide pretty exactly with M. Berry's calculation. Some 6,000 beggars live in about 410 lodging houses disseminated throughout the whole city. Some 4,000 other beggars sleep at wine shops or in the open air, and about 300 others, who may be regarded as the aristocracy of the community, live in private apartments or houses.

Wives of Turkish Officers.

The vexed question of marriage in the sultan's army has been finally settled by the minister of war, who has made the arbitrary ruling that a lieutenant may have one wife, a captain two, a commander three, and a colonel or officer of a higher rank four, which is the maximum number.

TO A FAIR INCOGNITA.

Come forth, O sweet and shy young maid—
Come to these hungry arms!
I like the fondness you've displayed
For all my manly charms.
Why hide yourself behind a cloud
And leave me here to mourn,
Till years my sturdy frame have bowed,
And made me mark for scorn.

I know that I adore your face,
(That is, if we have met).
Its burning beauty left a trace
My heart is bearing yet.
I'd prove, if I could see that pout,
The dimple in that cheek,
Leander but a country lout,
And Petrach's passion weak!

I know that I can safely say,
You'll like my shape and style;
My moustachios curl the cutest way,
And I've a winning smile.
Be kind and send me your address,
O maiden most divine,
For I must own I cannot guess
Who sent that valentine.

—*Harry Romaine in Puck.*

LOST TO ARTISTS.

Miss Urquhart's Marriage Will Be Regretted by New York Painters.

MADE MADDER BROWN'S FORTUNE.

She Would Never Accept Any Amount of Money For Posing.

ONLY HELPED THOSE SHE LIKED.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The cables give the announcement of a marriage in London that will have unusual influence upon the art of New York. The fact that Isabella Urquhart is now Mrs. Guy Standing does not, to the casual eye, seem to be an event of much importance except to the young lady and her husband. But to the studio guild that wedding means the permanent loss of one of the most beautiful models that ever stood beside an easel. From this statement it is not to be inferred that the perfectly-shaped creature was a professional poseur. No model in this country could have earned more money than Isabelle Urquhart. A great number of our figure painters would have been glad to pay her $5 an hour in the studio, but Belle Urquhart was an artistic, not a mercenary beauty. She loved art for its own sake, and was fond of the society of artists. She had particular friends among the pupils of Paris and Munich, and when she was not rehearsing at the Casino her afternoons were generally passed sitting beside somebody's easel watching him paint, enlivening his loneliness by reminiscences of the stage or discussing compositions for new pictures.

She was the author of Madder Brown's reputation. Brown was witty, handsome and poor when he finished his training in Gerome's atelier and returned to New York to make a living. He rented a little studio in a cheap building and devoted his brushes to everything and anything from signs to campaign banners in order to earn enough money to pay expenses. His only tangible possession of any value was a dress suit, which he put on every evening before going out to dine at a modest Italian table d'hote. This extravagance of garb was remonstrated against by his chum, Megilp, who had no dress suit and who strenuously objected to a man eating a 50-cent dinner in the costume of Delmonico's. But Mr. Brown insisted that his fine clothes in the evening enabled him to forget the vicissitudes he had endured during the day, and continued to dress as carefully every afternoon as if he were an expected guest at the Vanderbilts.

One night Miss Urquhart, who had the tastes of a gourmet as well as the soul of an artist, decided to partake of the spaghetti for which this Italian restaurant was then famed. Accompanied by a party of friends she drove down to the Sixth avenue place and enjoyed the dinner. During its progress she observed among the crowd of long-haired musicians, seedy authors and devil-may-care artists a young gentleman attired in an immaculate evening dress which seemed absurdly incongruous amid such careless surroundings.

"Heaven save us," she cried laughingly, "he must be the banished earl of melodrama, or an English nobleman who lost his way to the Brevoort house."

"Oh," said one of her friends, "that is Madder Brown, a young painter just home from Paris. He is always in evening dress, and they say that he has no other clothes to wear except an old velvet studio suit."

"How delightful," ejaculated the young actress, gazing admiringly at him through her lorgnette. "I want to know Madder Brown. He is an oasis in this Sahara of garlic. Bring him over."

Thereupon the artist was presented to the celebrated comic opera divinity. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and before the coffee was served Isabelle Urquhart and he were firm friends. She carried him off in her carriage and ensconced him in a box at the Casino. Next day the gorgeous creature drove down to his studio. He hurriedly took a canvas off the easel as she entered and thrust it behind a screen.

"Come, come," the beautiful girl said imperiously, "that won't do. If we are going to be friends we must have no secrets. You saw my work at the Casino last night. I must see yours to-day."

Thus adjured the young artist confessed hesitatingly that he was painting a design to illustrate the virtues of a new shoe polish. It wasn't art, he said, but he needed the money.

"Money," cried Miss Urquhart impulsively, "Here, I get a big salary and don't know what to do with it. I like you. Let me lend you a thousand and you can pay it back when you get rich." Madder Brown was disposed to be indignant, but the actress was sincere in her kindliness, and after a moment of moody silence he took her hand, kissed it and said gratefully: "Well, I am hard up, sure enough. But I never borrowed a sou from a woman in Paris and I can't do it in New York. Let us be friends without any question of money. Some day I shall have better luck and shan't have to paint these things," with which he kicked the despised canvas contemptuously.

"Humph!" remarked the comic opera beauty sharply, "you needn't put on airs even if you do put on evening dress every night. Look here, Madder Brown, I'll tell you what I'll do. If you won't let me lend you money I'll pose for you. Come, get out a canvas and I'll give you as many sittings as you like. They say," she added blushingly, "that I have a pretty good figure, and I really think I have. What shall it be? A Venus or a Diana? We'll begin right now, so as to be finished in time for the spring academy."

The action was suited to the word, and 15 minutes later the enthusiastic young artist was making a rapid charcoal sketch of the most perfect form that ever posed for an aphrodite. At 5 o'clock Miss Urquhart carried the artist off to dine with her. Next morning she was down at the studio again posing. This program was kept up for a month until the picture was finished. It made a sensation at the academy, sold immediately for $2,000 and established Madder Brown's reputation so firmly that he is now one of our most prosperous painters.

The exquisite lines of this figure of Venus attracted much attention in the studios, as it did at the academy exhibition. The now popular young painter was besieged by artists to divulge the name of his model. Madder Brown refused to tell the secret of his sitter's identity. But Isabelle Urquhart had no hesitation in displaying her pride over the success of the picture, and presently some of her other studio acquaintances discovered that the famous Venus and the Casino beauty were one person. Immediately Miss Urquhart was the idol of the studios. Painters of high and low degree invaded her apartments at all hours of the day, offering terms quite fabulous in Bohemia for the privilege of painting the heroine of the most successful canvas of the year. Isabelle Urquhart was pleased to make the acquaintance of these gentlemen. But she resolutely declined all their flattering offers. She was a professional actress, she declared, not a professional model. She had merely posed for Mr. Madder Brown because he was a friend, as she would probably pose for her other friends when her lines of figure would assist in the completion of their pictures.

This ultimatum caused every painter who was intimately acquainted with the actress to become an object of envy to his associates. But Miss Urquhart remained firm in resisting all outside blandishments. She was of invaluable aid to the little studio circle of which she was an honored member, but refused to pose except for the artists whom she liked personally. Nor would she accept money for these services. There was a certain firmness in her flesh that gave it a rich symmetrical contour of maturity, conjoined to the fresh color and delicacy of maidenhood. This is so rare a quality in models that the actress could have demanded almost any terms for posing. She not only would give her services to art gratuitously, but in many instances compelled her wealthy friends to buy the pictures she had stood for.

"No," she would say decisively, "I won't give you a signed photograph. I want you to go to Mr. Sepia's studio and pay him $500 for a picture he has painted of me, and in every instance the request was complied with."

On one occasion some five years ago Isabelle Urquhart's devotion to art came near ending the young comic opera singer's career. Among her friends was a sculptor who entreated her to allow him to make a cast of her form. Yielding with her usual good nature to his request, she visited the studio, and in due time her body and limbs were lying swathed in a shapeless mass of plaster weighing several hundred pounds. During the drying period the sculptor bethought himself that his beautiful model would have a keen appetite after getting out of the matrix. He bade Miss Urquhart to lie perfectly still, and locking the studio door, hurried to an adjacent caterer's to order a luncheon sent up. On the way back an old print shop attracted his attention, and with the absent mindedness natural to artists he became immersed in a portfolio of fine engravings and quite forgot his model, his cast, and his luncheon.

Meanwhile the pretty actress was lying helpless in his studio. At first she was amused at her novel predicament, but very soon she commenced to realize its discomforts. The mass of plaster by which she was enveloped was so heavy that she could move neither hand nor foot. She presently discovered to her alarm that one of the properties of plaster of Paris is to shrink in the process of drying. About the same time she realized appallingly that it possessed the characteristic of emitting great heat in becoming solidified. As is customary with sculptors' models for casting, the actress had been copiously greased from chin to toe with a shiny mixture of oil and tallow. The heat of the plaster, the grease and a warm spring day, combined with the natural glow of the lovely woman's body, soon transformed the huge matrix into an oven. Miss Urquhart was used to both Turkish and Russian baths, but at that moment she began to feel as if she was threatened with the fate prepared for Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. In addition to its fiery heat the mold commenced to shrink slowly but surely, until the plaster, which had at first fitted comfortably around every curve in her form, now tightened in a vis-like grip, from which there was no escape.

After half an hour of suffocation Miss Urquhart believed that the sculptor had been run over in the street, tried to scream but could not expand her lungs sufficiently to gain breath for the vocal effort, gave up all hope of rescue and prepared to die. It would be a better advertisement for a comic opera divinity, she thought, than any loss of diamonds, and she could already see columns in the morning paper recounting the tragic and unparalleled death of a well known actress. But, she considered ruefully, it wouldn't do her any good. Better, she muttered faintly, have life and a steady $150 a week than posthumous fame achieved by dying slowly and horribly in a sculptor's plaster matrix. Suddenly a knock was heard at the door and the almost unconscious young woman revived suddenly with renewed hope of rescue. Miss Urquhart tried to call out, but the great mass of plaster clutched her bosom so firmly that she could scarcely breathe. The rappings still continued. It was the waiter with the luncheon. After pounding at the door for several minutes and yelling through the keyhole without hearing any response he picked up his tray of dishes and returned to the caterer's. Overcome by the horror of losing this last chance of release, Miss Urquhart fainted. A few minutes later the sculptor returned and was terrified to find his model, as he supposed, dead. Hastily seizing a hammer and chisel he chipped off the matrix and extricated the lovely woman. The cast was irretrievably spoiled. But neither the luncheon nor the sculptor's ardent persuasions could induce Isabelle Urquhart to have another cast made of the most exquisitely beautiful form that was ever seen on the stage of America.

Women had a fad awhile ago for using messenger boys as escorts. It has rather died out, and this is the reason. In this country a woman may go anywhere, at any time, and if she minds her own business no one is going to notice her. Directly she appears guarded by a messenger boy everyone stares at her. Mary's mother sent her down to the dancing school one evening with a messenger boy for protection, and Mary, being a wise girl, put the messenger on the car behind her, and when they came to walk she was on one side of the street and the messenger boy on the other.

A good many years ago when a dramatic school was first started the pupils took to "suping" at a production of "Julius Cæsar." Many of those same pupils are well-known and before the public to-day. One of them lived up in Harlem. Of course, the girls, though wild at a chance to go on the real stage, were not yet ready to take the usual experiences they would all very soon get used to when they got on the stage for good and all. The result was that the school management under whose auspices the pupils took the engagement arranged for messenger boys to attend such of the girls as lived at a distance. This one girl had a long, lonely walk past a vacant block after getting out at her station. She and her messenger boy were trudging along one night when the girl, inspired by a desire to study human nature as she had learned all great artists always did, began to ply the boy with questions.

"You are here, you know, to protect me," she began. The boy squirmed.

"Now, you see that big black looking tree at the corner we are coming to?" The boy said he did, but he didn't seem to consider it much of an object to think about it at the time.

"Suppose," she went on, "just as we got there—a man with a gun should spring out at me—waving the gun—what would you do?"

Then the noble youth lifted up his voice and shrieked, "Gosh, I run for help!"

CYMON.

THE DEPTHS OF SPACE.

Stellar Distances Which Are Too Great For Comprehension.

Sir Robert Ball, at the Royal institution, in his lectures on astronomy, says the London *Telegraph*, took for his subject "The Stars," those orbs which, though appearing so small to us, because of their immense distance, are in reality great and shining suns. If, he said, we were to escape from the earth into space, the moon, Jupiter, Saturn and eventually the sun would become invisible, but, far as we are from the stars, they still shine brightly to us. Many of these stars are heavier than our sun. For example, Mizar, the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear, is 40 times as heavy as the sun. To the naked eye there are 5,000 or 6,000 of these heavenly bodies visible. In all possibility, there are worlds revolving round them.

Sixty-one Cygni is the nearest star to us in this part of the sky. Alpha Centauri, in the constellation Centaur, in the Southern hemisphere, is the nearest of all the stars. The sun is a long way off, 93,000,000 miles. Now, multiply this by 200,000, and the result is, roughly speaking, 20,000,000,000,000, and this is the distance we are from Alpha Centauri. Take the speed of an electric current, which is nearly the same as that of light, 180,000 miles per second—suppose a message to be sent at this speed from a point on the earth's surface it would go seven times around the earth in one second. Again, let it be supposed that messages were sent off to the different heavenly bodies. To reach the moon at this rate it would take about one second. In eight minutes a message would get to the sun, and, allowing for a couple of minutes' delay, one could send a message to the sun and get an answer all within 20 minutes. But to reach Alpha Centauri it would take three years; and as this is the nearest of the stars, what time must it take to get to the others? If, when Wellington won the battle of Waterloo in 1815, the news had been telegraphed off immediately, there are some stars so remote that it would not yet have reached them. To go a step further, if in 1066 the result of the conquest had been wired to some of these stars, the message would still be on its way. If the tidings of the first Christmastide in Bethlehem had been sent to the stars, there are some orbs, situated in the furthermost depths of space, which not receive the message for a long time yet.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

It Is Largely a Matter of Scholarship and of Fashion.

Rochester Post-Express.

Pronunciation is largely a matter of scholarship and moderately a matter of fashion. Where there is a well-established pronunciation of a word, we should follow it; where there is a choice, we should take that which pleases our own taste. But we should not fall into mere affections of speech such as are prevalent at present especially in the "smart set." There is a tendency to make the flat sound of the first vowel serve for all of the vowel sounds of the language, after the manner of the beaux and belles of 200 years ago, as represented in the comedies of that period.

We should get the habit of correct speech in youth and trouble ourselves no further on the matter in after life, making no change consciously to suit the times. A mistake that is natural is no great matter, and not so bad, we think, as a noticeable primness and precision of speech; yet, better than either is the current use of language which savors in no way of affectation, but is the clear and natural utterances of individual thought. We should never lower either sentiment or language consciously on the theory of "talking down" to our audience. Let us give everybody the best that we have in the best way we can.

How to Measure a River.

New York Advertiser.

Anybody can measure, approximately, the breadth of a river without a surveyor's compass or any mechanical means whatever. The man who desires to make the experiment should place himself at the edge of the stream, then stand perfectly still, face the opposite bank and lower the brim of his hat until it just cuts the opposite bank. Then let him put both his hands under his chin to steady his head, and turn slowly round until the hat-brim cuts some point on the level ground behind him. Mark the spot where the hat-brim cuts the ground, then pace off the distance, and it will be found about the breadth of the river.

Tribute to an Author.

London Tid-Bits.

An author had a great compliment paid him the other day, or rather night. A burglar broke into his house and found the MS. of a novel, which he took, leaving the following note:

"SIR—I began to read your novel, and was so deeply interested in it that I was obliged to carry it away, but it will be faithfully returned when finished."

The MS. was duly returned with a clever criticism.

COUNTER-THOUGHTS.

"What is the little one thinking about?
Very wonderful things, no doubt!"

What are the old folks thinking about?
Very wonderful things, no doubt.
A thought like this filled the baby's head
(A wonderful baby, and very well read).
He gazed at grandpa, and grandma too;
And mirrored the pair in his eyes of blue,
As side by side they sat there rocking—
He with his pipe, and she with her stocking.

And the baby wondered, as well as he might,
Why old folks always were happy and bright—
And he said in his heart
With a blithe little start
That showed how gladly he'd act his part:
"I'll find some baby, as soon as I can,
To stay with me till I'm grown an old man,
And, side by side, we'll sit there, rocking—
I with my pipe, and she with her stocking."

—*Mary Mapes Dodge, in February Century.*

WANTS TO MEET WILD BILL.

The Arizona Kicker Tells How He Will Crush Him.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND AN OHIO EDITOR.

Refusal to Accept an Office Unknown in the West.

SOME QUEER SUBSCRIBERS TO THE KICKER

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

WILLIAM IS WAITING.—About two months ago an individual who called himself "Wild Bill" started in business at the Grand Canyon crossing as a road agent. He made a botch of it from the start, and *The Kicker* came out and said that he hadn't sand enough to pat a mule on the kicking end. The other day we received a letter from William in which he made all sorts of declarations as to what he would do in case he got us under the muzzle of his guns. We have got a picture in our mind's eye. In the foreground Wild William sits on a

WILLAIM WAITS.

rock beside the trail patiently waiting our appearance. Afar off we can be seen coming up on our mule on our way to Prescott. As we draw near we are commanded to throw up our hands and dismount, and William sizes us up as good for the price of a curled hair mattress with a red cover. He has just uttered his first cackle of satisfaction when northern Arizona suddenly rises up under his feet and lets him drop with a smash that loosens all his hair at the roots, and when he comes to he has gone out of the road agent business forever. For fear that W. B. may not follow us closely, we will drop the feather of rhetoric and pick up the crowbar of fact and assure him of our intention to bring about an early meeting. We ache to see him. We hope he will be loaded for b'ar. If we can't get him on the run inside of two minutes from the time we sight him, we'll quit the territory within a month and never enter it again.

NOT OUR WAY.—We notice that an Ohio editor has declined the nomination of representative to fill a vacancy in the State legislature. Not only that, but he gives it as his opinion that no editor should accept a political office or any sort of favor from a railroad or other corporation. By looking at a map of the United States we perceive that Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana, but how such an editor as that is bounded we shall not attempt to figure. By working a potato patch on shares during his off days and Sundays, and by making his wife go barefoot through the winter and cut her own corns in the summer, he may manage to keep his head above water in Ohio, but he must not let the western fever get hold of him. He couldn't exist for two weeks out here, even when roots are in season and at their cheapest.

Years ago, when our eyebrows were silken and our feet tender, we had a half formed idea that it was the duty of an editor to boost everybody else into public view and remain in the background himself. We even decided that a railroad pass, good from San Francisco to New York, might bias his opinion of roadbeds, locomotives and side tracks. We even began our editorial career by refusing to pay a probate judge a bribe of $50 to get $600 worth of fat advertising. It is needless to remark that we no longer resemble the jackrabbit in appearance, nor do we do business on the Ohio principle. We take everything in the shape of a pass offered us. We miss no occasion to make a public speech. We ache for office and get it—three or four of them. If there is any head to the table at a banquet, we are there. We boost ourselves first and the public afterward. If we were offered the place of minister to England to-morrow, we'd take it quicker'n scat. In our opinion there's nothing too good for an editor, and we frankly admit that when we hear of a case like that in Ohio we feel like writing to the onery galoot and asking what excuse he has for being outside of an idiot asylum.

A QUEER LOT.—Last Saturday big Jim Taylor, the freighter, who has to hold printed matter at the end of his nose to read it, and who couldn't spell out the name "California" in less than five minutes to save his neck, stopped his copy of *The Kicker* because we didn't have but two accounts of stage robberies that week. On Monday "Dandy Charlie," the gambler, stopped his paper because we refused to publish a column biography of John C. Heenan. Tuesday morning the old cayuse familiarly known as Tom Perry wanted us to devote the local page to a history of the pyramids of Egypt, and when we stood him off he got mad and ordered his name off the books. Wednesday morning Judge Green walked in on us and demanded to know whether we were running a sawmill or a newspaper. He had got hold of an account of the Bender family of Kansas, and never having seen it in the *Kicker* he thought we were beating our subscribers. We offered to compromise by publishing an account of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, but he went away mad and wouldn't be found dead with a copy of our paper in his pocket.

We didn't expect to hit everybody's taste when we opened shop here. We propose to run things after our own policy, and those who don't like it must stand from under. Every week we present a combination of murder, love, elopement, robbery, assassination, religion, politics, poetry, executions, scandals, science and agriculture, and the critter who obstinately insists that there is a vacuum somewhere doesn't know the difference between wolf meat and porterhouse steak.

M. QUAD.